THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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ENFORCEMENT'S INNOCENT VICTIMS

HENRY VIRKKULA, A CONFECTIONER of Big Falls, Minnesota, was shot and killed by a border patrolman on Saturday night, June 8, while driving home from a holiday in an automobile with his wife and two children. As the dispatches tell it, the shooting occurred a little before midnight, at a point some fifteen miles south of the Canadian border, where two patrolmen were on the look-out for rum-runners. The weapon used was a sawed-off shotgun, loaded with buckshot or slugs, twenty-six of which struck the car. One of them entered Virkkula's neck, killing him instantly. Mrs. Virkkula says her husband, on being flagged, promptly applied the brakes, but the shot was fired before it was possible to stop the car. The patrolman, Emmet J. White, maintains he saw no evidence that the driver intended to stop. White acted on the suspicion that Virkkula was a rum-runner. There was no liquor in the car. "Don't cry, lady," the widow quotes White as saying, "I'm sorry I did this, but I only did my duty." Mrs. Virkkula, who came to this country from Finland twenty-two years ago, made the following statement to a representative of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance:

Photograph telephoned by A. T. & T. to International Newsreel

THE MINNESOTA VICTIM AND HIS FAMILY

"It just doesn't seem right," says Mrs. Virkkula, who, with her two daughters, was in the automobile when a border patrolman opened fire on it with a sawed-off shotgun, killing her husband.

"Until last week I believed that everything was so different from the old country. For seventeen years we lived a happy married life, and altho we were not wealthy we made a comfortable living. And I was glad my children, like their father, were born here.

"Then it happened. Riding peacefully along a road on our way home from a holiday, we are shot at before we have a chance to stop our car to learn what the sign a man is holding says.

"It just doesn't seem right. The poor boy who shot at us and killed Henry really isn't to blame. He is no brigand, no highwayman breaking the law when he shoots at us. He is the law. He is representative of that same law which gave us our happiness for seventeen years.

"My husband, his parents, and Brother John, with whom I am living now, all voted dry at the last election. They voted Republican.

"But we had no idea that enforcement of Prohibition meant shooting citizens who supported it."

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Seymour Lowman, in charge of Prohibition enforcement, is quoted as declaring that the newspaper accounts of the killing are "colored," and that White "was acting within his authority under the law, and has a perfect defense." This charge against the newspapers caused the St. Paul *Daily News* to send its city editor, Allen Wagner, to International Falls to check up on the facts. In his statement Mr. Wagner reports that "virtually everybody in International Falls is satisfied that newspaper accounts of the Virkkula shooting are correct, and that the facts have been underestimated rather than colored." He quotes Sheriff Hugh Reidy, of that town, who investigated the killing, as saying:

"The evidence is such as to indicate Virkkula was trying to stop his car when slain by a customs patrolman, who apparently was trying to keep his month-old job, on which he was supporting a wife.

"On what does Mr. Lowman base his statement that White was justified in shooting and that he has a perfect defense?

"We've laid all our cards on the table; why doesn't Mr. Lowman? If we've passed up anybody who knows about this shooting, we'd like to know it. But I don't think we have. I

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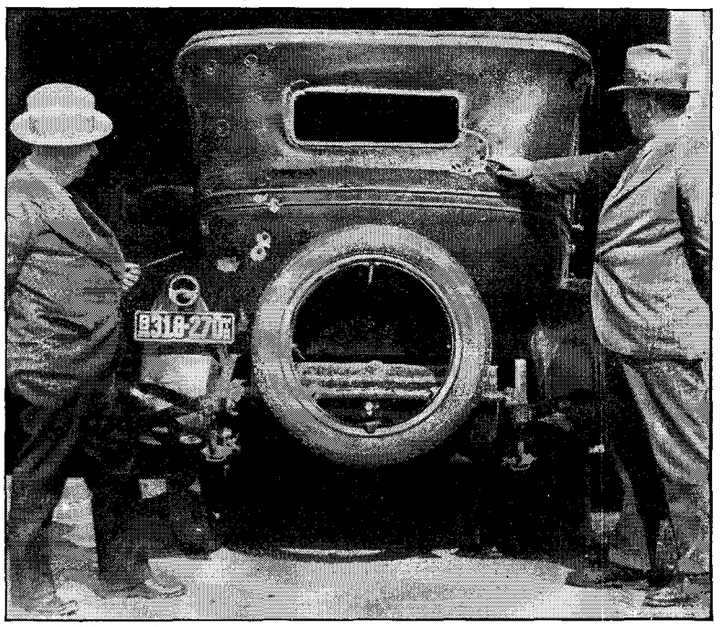
agree with H. A. Roberts, who investigated the case for the Treasury Department, that the shooting was unjustified.

"That's the way many here look at the affair. They don't blame White, a Duluth boy who apparently has been a youth of high character all his life. They point out that he is only twenty-four years old, is married, and was living in this city with his wife when the shooting occurred. His father is janitor of a hospital in Duluth, Minnesota, his old home town.

"It's the system that's at fault; the system is wrong in sending a boy like that out onto a highway, armed with as dangerous a weapon as a shotgun.

"White was working with E. A. Servine, an older employee



International Newsreel photograph

THE RIDDLED CAR OF THE VIRKKULA FAMILY

Twenty-six slugs struck the car, one of them instantly killing Henry Virkkula.

in the service, and fearing for his job, 'let him have it,' as ordered by Servine.

"Virkkula was driving ten miles or less an hour when he approached the sign 'stop, customs officials,' held by Servine on the lonely road at midnight. This was testified to at the inquest by Servine himself.

"When the car was found the gearshift was in neutral, indicating Virkkula was trying to stop when slain.

"That the car was moving very slowly, in fact was virtually stopt when the shooting occurred, is proved by the fact that, altho when its driver fell dead against his wife, and his children sat screaming in the rear seat and the car went down a four-foot ditch, it did not overturn.

"The Virkkulas did not and could not see that White, where he was hiding with his shotgun in the road leading off the highway into a farmyard, was in uniform. All the men had to indicate that they were officials were caps, objects hard to see at night and much harder to make out when run across suddenly on a dark road, and very late.

"Mrs. Virkkula's testimony at the inquest was that neither she nor her husband, as far as she knows, heard anybody cry 'halt.'

"Both the widow and Patrolman Servine testified the shooting followed almost instantly the passing of the sign by Virkkula, altho the car slowed down to less than the ten-mile-an-hour pace it had been making."

What happened to Mr. Virkkula, "may happen to any citizen this summer as he travels with his family at International Falls, or at Sarles, or at Pembina, or any other customs port of entry, unless the Government puts a definite stop to this sort of practise," remarks the Fargo *Forum*, which adds: "While rum-running under our laws is a serious enough crime, even it is not punishable by the death penalty; yet frequently those innocent of any thought of rum-running are slain." "If the law authorizes government officers to kill tourists on mere suspicion, then the law should be changed," declares the Minneapolis *Journal*. "The international boundary is unfortified against foreign enemies, but the American Government arms it against American citizens," remarks the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. And in another issue it says:

"Virkkula is far from being the first to have died this way An incomplete newspaper survey a few months ago revealed that more than 200 persons have been killed by Federal dry agents alone since national Prohibition went into effect. In many of these cases, no doubt, it was possible to find a clear legal argument in behalf of the agents. In all of these killings only three agents have been convicted One of these was pardoned before going to jail, and the other two were sentenced to three years each.

"What is serious is the growing confidence among members of the law-enforcement forces that, however reckless and hasty the deed, they may kill practically with impunity, for the chances of punishment are almost negligible. Instead of discouraging this attitude of irresponsibility, the justice authorities of the Government foster it by coming to the support of wrong-doing agents with every trick of criminal-law procedure.

"There is needed some of that 'rationality' toward the law of which the chairman of President Hoover's law-enforcement commission, George W. Wickersham, was speaking a few days ago. The liquor and customs laws must, of course, be enforced. In cases of resistance and defiance force often becomes necessary. But it must be remembered that these offenses are not in the same class as crimes of violence. They are not so grave an assault against society as to warrant a hair-trigger psychology on the part of the enforcement officers, a disposition to shoot first and inquire afterward, to kill any person so much as suspected of violating the law. Sanity and sense of proportion are lacking when such killings as that of Virkkula are possible."

Says the St. Paul *Dispatch*, in an editorial headed "The Lesson of a Tragedy":

"All governments make mistakes, but only wise ones know how to learn from experience. There have been enough outrages like the killing of Henry Virkkula near International Falls on suspicion of being a liquor runner to make it reasonable to expect some positive attempt by law-enforcement authorities to prevent any similar incidents in the future. Indignation and sorrow for the killing of Virkkula is very well, but it amounts to little unless there is also a sincere desire to change methods and rules that made this tragedy possible.

"This is admittedly a difficult assignment. It is hard to frame a set of fool-proof rules for Federal agents which would not also dull the teeth of enforcement. Certain it is, however, that the present methods of searching motorists on highways lend themselves to abuses and great wrongs, such as the present one. It is a pernicious system at best."

"Events have proved that roads patrolled by armed customs guards are not safe, even for the innocent person," notes another Minnesota daily, the Duluth *News Tribune*, which goes on to say:

"It is a dangerous attitude to excuse and exonerate government agents who are guilty of killing innocent persons. A system of law enforcement which endangers the lives and safety of innocent citizens going about their legitimate business is fundamentally wrong, and no further delay should be countenanced in having it corrected."

President Hoover, appealed to by the city council of International Falls for protection from reckless shooting by Prohibition agents, made the following statement:

"I have some questions as to the incidents on the border. I deeply deplore the killing of any person. The Treasury Department is making every effort to prevent the misuse of arms. Any case of misuse will be determined by the orderly proceedings of the department and the courts. I hope that the communities along the border will do their best to help the Treasury end the

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"WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Is the human life span growing longer or shorter? (p. 19).
2. What are Vollmer's college cops and where do they work? (p. 33).
3. Is the Communist peril in Germany overstated? (p. 15).
4. What contributes chiefly to the student's lack of religious faith? (p. 25).
5. Name 25 useful articles now made of paper. (p. 17).
6. What New York publisher paid Longfellow $3,000 for a poem? (p. 47).
7. Who was Hiram Powers? (p. 21).
8. Is it right for the Church to lobby at Washington? (p. 27).
9. Where is a railroad laid on a bed of eternal ice? (p. 19).
10. How much did Henry Ward Beecher get for writing the novel "Norwood"? (p. 47).
11. For what is General Dawes famous in London? (p. 16).
12. Is the annual supply of new missionaries sufficient to replace the losses? (p. 27).
13. How can mosquitoes be slaughtered by airplanes? (p. 20).
14. Who was George Washington's French ancestor? (p. 40).
15. Among the quotations in this issue can you cite one from Kipling? (p. 13).
16. At the present rate, how long will it take to Christianize Japan? (p. 26).
17. How many cotton stockings were reported made in this country in February? (p. 12).
18. Name a dethroned King who exclaimed mockingly to a cheering crowd: "Well, you're a darned fine lot of Republicans!" (p. 48).
19. What is the attitude of President Hoover toward France? (p. 16).
20. What famous Thackerayan character recently returned to the stage? (p. 23).
21. Do Protestants in Italy have complete religious liberty under the new Lateran Treaty? (p. 26).
22. What crime specialist has been engaged to introduce scientific police work in Chicago? (p. 34).
23. Did the "flappers" give Ramsay MacDonald his victory in the British elections? (p. 13).
24. What "Spoonerism" did the late Lord Oxford once make? (p. 23).
25. Who invented the "lie detector" machine? (p. 33).

systematic war that is being carried on by international criminals against the laws of the United States. It is these activities that are at the root of all our difficulties."

"Indiscriminate killings must stop," declares the Philadelphia *Record;* and in the Washington *Post* we read:

"The increasing number of official murders makes it imperative that the Government shall forthwith put a stop to the use of firearms by patrols and dry agents, except in defense of their own lives. All officers should be warned that the wayfarer is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

"Any bandit can paint a sign reading 'U. S. Customs—Stop.' If motorists were so foolish as to heed the wayside signals of strangers they could be held up, robbed, and murdered with impunity. The refusal of a motorist to stop, whether he sees a signal or not, can not be used as justification for shooting him down."

What are the regulations now governing the use of firearms by enforcement agents? On April 22 last the following order was issued by Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Enforcement Commissioner, to "Prohibition administrators, special agents in charge, narcotic agents in charge, and others concerned":

"They should be particularly instructed that the discharge of firearms, except in authorized target practise, will not be sanctioned by the bureau unless it is done in self-defense or to prevent the taking of human life. The fact that a prisoner is escaping from an officer's custody is not in itself sufficient to justify the use of a gun to apprehend him."

The Treasury Department backed this up with the following order:

"The promiscuous flourishing and display of firearms is prohibited. A weapon should never be drawn on a person except in self-defense or to prevent the commission of a felony. While it is not intended that an officer should remain passive and jeopardize his own life or the life of an associate when danger threatens, it is intended that extreme caution and cool deliberation should control his actions."

Since the Virkkula killing an order has been issued forbidding border patrolmen to carry rifles or sawed-off shotguns, and restricting their armament to service pistols. Noting that some representatives have urged that all Prohibition agents be disarmed, the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* says:

"This would virtually end attempts to stop rum-runners, for these criminals are invariably armed. In discussing this subject the fact is often lost sight of that some threescore Federal agents have been killed during the last ten years while performing their duty. The shooting is by no means one-sided."

But the same paper adds:

"Between the radical drys who applaud the shooting of a rum-runner as a great moral victory and the radical wets who denounce every incident of the kind without investigation as a cold-blooded murder, there stands a great body of sober public opinion which demands more light on this subject while believing that the shooting is being overdone. Unless this demand is met, it may be necessary, after all, for Congress to take some definite action."

"What's wrong is not that the Prohibition agents are armed, but that they have not been trained," thinks the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch;* and the Detroit *Free Press* would pin the responsibility for the killings of innocent victims by enforcement agents on the patrons of the bootlegger. Says this Michigan daily:

"Persons who habitually disobey the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, who openly or covertly incite disrespect for and disregard of those laws, and who foment crime by buying liquor from rum-runners and blind pig proprietors, are themselves actively instrumental in creating the situation which makes possible the worst aspects of the enforcement troubles.

"Plainly, it is the duty of the Government to keep Prohibition enforcement men within bounds and to stop the outrages some of them perpetrate. Equally it is the duty of citizens, and particularly of citizens in a city geographically situated as Detroit is situated, to assist the Government by themselves obeying the law, instead of hindering and thwarting it, by supporting and patronizing enemies of law and order."

Wet propaganda, the Springfield *Republican* warns us, "is unmistakably at work on this front," making the most of all the deplorable incidents of the enforcement battle. To quote this Massachusetts journal further:

"There have been several scores of the Government's men killed or wounded by rum-running and bootlegger desperadoes. Such incidents are accepted as a matter of course. The murder of a coast-guardsman is not even front-page stuff. No picture of the wife and children of a Canadian border patrol is sent to the newspapers of the country by the picture syndicates if he gets shot to death while on duty. These men get no flowers; they don't even get honorable mention in the press that is incessantly tearing into Prohibition.

"The agents are under rigid instructions not to use their pistols except in self-defense or when necessary to make a capture while a felony is being committed in their presence. These agents can not be entirely disarmed. As well demand that the police be entirely disarmed against criminals."

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A "HUMAN NATURE" DISARMAMENT PLAN

HUMAN NATURE IS TO BE GIVEN A CHANCE to solve the problem of reducing navies—if General Dawes, our new Ambassador to Great Britain, has his way. The emphasis on common sense and the opinion of the man on the street, the subordination of the technical naval expert to the broad-minded statesman, are new elements in the Dawes-MacDonald disarmament utterances that please the press of our own country and seem to meet with approval in the chief capitals of the world. Ambassador Dawes and Prime Minister MacDonald and the disarmament situation remind the Wheeling *Register* "of a crowd of men in a fashionable restaurant":

"They are hot and uncomfortable, and want to take off their coats. One man says he will if they all do, but some will not agree to that. Then they talk about unbuttoning their coats if there is no hope of getting them off. But some coats have more buttons than others, and the men can't agree whether to unbutton the same number of buttons or to leave the same number buttoned. At this point General Dawes and Mr. MacDonald say: 'Suppose we stop arguing, and you and I just go ahead and take our coats off.'"

"I have never been a diplomat," declared General Dawes when he arrived in Southampton. But his plunge into the duties of diplomacy was quick and deep. He arrived in London on the 14th. On the 15th the court circular contained the sonorous announcement: "His Excellency, Gen. Charles Gates Dawes, was received in audience by the King this morning, and presented letters of credence as United States Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's." Thus Mr. Dawes was the first foreign diplomat received by George V since his illness, beginning last November. That very night Mr. Dawes was on the train, bound northward for his interview with Prime Minister MacDonald in the Scottish Highlands. After the historic luncheon on the 16th, Mr. MacDonald said, in a formal statement: "We both want to make it clear that other naval Powers are expected to cooperate in these negotiations, upon the successful consummation of which the peace of the whole world must depend." Rushing back to London the same night, Mr. Dawes gave himself only the briefest rest before making the speech at the Pilgrims' Dinner on the 18th, which is generally considered the formal launching of the Hoover-MacDonald disarmament campaign. Speaking that same night at Lossiemouth, Scotland, the British Prime Minister observed that as regards British relations with the United States, "we have not let the grass grow under our feet." Of his talk with General Dawes, he said further:

"We did not meet to threaten other nations or to dominate other peoples, nor indeed did we meet to form alliances or pacts.

"As to the world-wide purpose of what are known as the Anglo-American conversations, I hope that neither the large States nor the small ones will have any doubt that they are not exclusive. They are inclusive."

Mr. Dawes in his London speech took his text from Edmund Burke, who once said: "Politics ought to be adjusted, not to human reasonings, but to human nature, of which the reason is but part, and by no means the greatest part." The speaker then proceeded to show how this applies to naval-disarmament negotiations:

"International naval reduction is a task, the successful accomplishment of which requires cooperative employment of two distinctly unrelated talents—that of naval technical experts and of statesmen.

"A naval expert is qualified to define accurately the principles which should determine abstract naval equality, but the law of human nature decrees that his opinion is relatively not as safe in the program which he formulates as a practical interpretation of these principles applied to a partial destruction of his own Navy.

"The naval officer has his duty to perform to his State, and it is primarily to secure it against attack. He therefore trusts to his ships and armament. It is the duty of the statesman to remove from his State danger of attack. Upon the latter primarily lies the duty of peacemaking, and in these negotiations he must hold the initiative. He is the one to build up a new order, to start a new policy, guided as he goes by the advice of those competent, patriotic, naval experts who serve him.

"At the beginning of the work, the contribution of the naval experts to the problem should be definition of abstract equality. It is certainly possible for naval experts to arrive at a definition for the evaluation of the fighting strength of ships. Thus, for instance, one might find a yardstick with which to determine the military value of individual ships.

"It would seem that to adjust to human nature the method of arriving at naval reduction, each Government might separately obtain from their respective naval experts their definition of a yardstick, and then the inevitable compromise between these differing definitions, which will be exprest in the final fixation of the technical yardstick, should be made by a committee of statesmen of the nations, reenforced from the beginning by these expressions of abstract technical naval opinion, and able again to seek further naval advice, if necessary, before final fixation.

"These statesmen should, further, be the ones to draw up for the world the terms of a final agreement upon naval reduction, which should be couched in those simple terms, understandable by the ordinary man in the street, which, while the pet aversion of the casuist, are the highest expressions of true statesmanship."

In concluding, Ambassador Dawes declared his firm conviction "that in the inarticulate consciences and hearts of the two great English-speaking peoples there is upheld sacred and inviolate the principle of equality between them of naval strength."

In the press and official circles of London, according to the dispatches, General Dawes was credited with having provided a fresh start for naval-reduction negotiations. Taking the Prime Minister's speech also into consideration, the London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* says, "Britons of all parties hail both speeches as beacons lighting the way along which both countries must travel, and profess to see therein a happy augury for the future." The Dawes speech, says the Labor party *Daily Herald*, "is the outline of a business proposition, and there should be no doubt that the two governments will be able to do business." "There is even more at stake than the relieving of the burden of armament from the bowed shoulders of the British citizen," declares the London *Evening News;* "at the end of the road there is the goal of world peace." In the highest British naval circles, however, so John L. Balderston of the New York *World* understands, "the idea that a naval yardstick can be evolved equally applicable to measuring the strength of the British and American navies is felt to be a well-intentioned civilian conception, totally impractical, and the method of approach to the disarmament problem advocated by President Hoover and Ambassador Dawes to be as surely foredoomed to failure as the Coolidge-Kellogg Geneva Conference."

Sympathetic comment from Paris, Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo is also reported in the dispatches. In Washington it is said to be believed in official circles that the Dawes speech brings another arms conference much nearer. It seems to Richard V. Oulahan of the New York *Times* that the speeches of Messrs. MacDonald and Dawes disclose two important decisions by the two governments concerned:

"1. An effort to obtain an agreement on freedom of the seas will not be coupled with armament negotiations.

"2. Any armament agreement must be reached by statesmen and not by naval technical experts."

The plan with regard to naval conferences is this, according to Clinton W. Gilbert of the New York *Evening Post:*

"First, there will be a three-Power conference of naval experts to agree on the facts with regard to the navies of the three countries and on a basis for measuring naval force different from the

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tonnage-by-class basis upon which the previous naval conferences have broken down. After the experts of the three great Powers—this country, Great Britain, and Japan—have reached an agreement on the facts and upon the basis of comparing strength, the naval experts of France and Italy will be invited into the discussion.

"The work of the naval experts will end when the problem of agreeing on the facts and on a measuring stick is solved. The experts then will disappear from the picture.

"At this point the negotiations will be taken up by the heads of the governments involved, or by their diplomatic representatives. Washington expects a visit from Mr. MacDonald at this period of the proceedings."

Thus the Dawes speech "definitely launches the project for world naval reduction," comments the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. "If the United States and Great Britain can accommodate themselves to the perspective that navies are not and can not be essential as a factor in their relations, the problem of disarmament and the problem of world peace are measurably simplified, and the world moves nearer to becoming a peaceable neighborhood," believes the Hartford *Times*. And so today the Louisville *Times* finds the outlook for world peace "more encouraging than it has been since the League of Nations was formed." Such congratulatory and hopeful comment from papers all over the country might be quoted indefinitely. The Baltimore *Sun* realizes that "we are a long way from whole-hearted acceptance of specific plans, but one can not doubt that an honest, a real and promising beginning has been made, and that the temper and characters of the leaders in the movement, so far, and the spirit with which they have begun their deliberations are a better basis for ultimate success than any we have had for a considerable time." The Boston *Herald* is convinced that—

"NOBODY LOVES US"

—Rose in the Boston *Herald*.

"The Government of the United States is pursuing a continuing policy. It was carefully planned in advance. It is revealed consecutively. It is a policy which has not lapsed with the change in administrations. It proceeds from the premise that reduction of naval armaments is a great world need. It accepts the fact of the failure at Geneva in 1927 and seeks to circumvent the causes of that failure.

"The content of the policy to which the Administration subscribes may be compacted into a single pointed phrase: Let statesmen do it."

The New York *World* sees no need of waiting too long to devise a "yardstick"—

"If war is renounced as between Britain and America, then the present navies are equal enough. In fact, since they are not designed to fight each other, any inequality there may be will never be tested in battle. That being the case, the governments are entitled to regard the navies as equal in fact, and to find some device for making them look equal on paper."

While "the Dawes-MacDonald duet for disarmament" seems to the Washington *News* "the pleasantest music that has come to the world in a long time," it thinks there is over emphasis on yardsticks and naval experts, that the basic trouble between the two governments "has been a fundamental disagreement regarding freedom of the seas," and when this is settled "naval reduction will be almost automatic."

SUCCESS AS MERE LUCK

ENTIRELY TOO MUCH STRESS is put on the making of money, according to Julius Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck and Company. That does not require brains, he goes on to say. Some of the biggest fools he knows are the wealthiest. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rosenwald believes that success is 95 per cent. luck and 5 per cent. ability. He goes on:

"Take my own case. I know that there are any number of men in my employ who could run my business just as well as I can. They did not get the breaks—that's the only difference between them and me."

These widely quoted remarks do not altogether meet with the editorial approval of *The Iron Age* (New York), which comments on them as follows:

"Emanating from a business leader, so successful and so lovable, they should not go unchallenged, for it seems to us that they are essentially erroneous and mischievous. If financial success were chiefly a matter of luck, there would be strong grounds for the surtaxes that governments so savagely levy on large incomes, for the voraciousness of unionized labor, and for the leveling processes of Socialistic doctrine. This is indeed the very negation of the theory that men get what they earn or earn what they get.

"To almost all rules there are exceptions. It is undeniable that the winning of the Calcutta Sweepstakes is a consequence of luck. It is also undeniable that in the romantic days of the mining industry some bonanzas were discovered by pure luck. We may suggest, however, that persons who have stumbled into fortunes in such ways usually have not had brains enough to retain them, which rather implies that brains do tell.

"There are not a few men who have derived fortunes from the exploitation of a single idea, which after revelation and development has appeared so simple as to be almost ridiculous, anyway, obvious. Even the fortunes that have come out of the business of Sears, Roebuck and Company may be so viewed.

"But what of the brains that conceived the idea, the toil and perseverance in promoting it! Indeed it requires brains to recognize when Opportunity knocks. American industry and American industrial fortunes have not grown big out of happy thoughts and easy going."

Of course, continues *The Iron Age:*

"An occasional fool may become rich by luck. A genius, like Einstein, may prefer to disregard wealth and give himself to science and the enjoyment of fame. Among exceptions there are gradations from such extremes; but after all there are relatively few variants in the great scheme of nature. And as a broad generalization it may be assumed that a man's earning capacity is a rough measure of his ability. The intelligence tests that were made of a great sample of our youth during the war evinced that human beings sort themselves out among vocations in general accordance with their mental capacity. A certain grade of mind characterizes the hewers of wood and drawers of water. Another grade makes barbers and waiters. A higher one makes artizans; and so on upward. A carpenter may average $2,000 a year as being all he is worth, and no piece of luck will help him. If an executive receives $50,000 a year, it is pretty certain that he is cheap at that price. Also it is certain that if he is thrifty he will save from his earnings, will invest wisely, and will achieve fortune of greater or less proportions, and there will be no luck about it."

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END OF THE NATIONAL ORIGINS FIGHT

ONE OF THE FOUR PIECES of major legislation which President Hoover hoped to get through the special session of Congress was a suspension of the national origins provision in the immigration law whereby German, Irish Free State, and Scandinavian immigration is sharply curtailed, and British, Northern Irish, and Italian immigration increased. On June 13, however, nineteen regular Republicans joined with twenty-four Democrats; mostly from the South, and voted, 43 to 37, for the national origins clause. Since then both the Senate and House have adjourned for long summer recesses, so there seems to be nothing that Mr. Hoover can do about the matter. Incidentally, points out the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "this is the first major defeat the President has suffered since his inauguration; the others have been temporary or comparatively unimportant."

Under existing law, we are reminded by W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, the President was required to issue a proclamation putting the national origins provision into effect on July 1 next. He complied with the law, but in doing so exprest the hope that Congress would repeal the provision. The Senate, led by Senator David A. Reed (Rep., Pa.), killed that hope. As Senator Reed explained:

"The issue is fundamental. Nothing could be more vital than the make-up of the future population of this country, and the decision of Congress with respect to the national origins law will affect the destinies of our country and the welfare of our people for generations to come.

"To abandon the principles involved would be to surrender to foreign blocs, and to discriminate in favor of some European countries and against others."

The purpose of the national origins system, as the Raleigh *News and Observer* sees it, "is to preserve and perpetuate the proportion of racial population in the United States." The old method provided that the annual quota of each nationality should be 2 per cent. of the *foreign born* of that particular nationality resident in the United States, as shown by the census of 1890; the law which goes into effect July 1 bases the quotas on the national origins of the *entire population* of this country, as shown by the census of 1920. In other words, a hypothetical estimate of the racial divisions of 1790 is taken for a rough standard, and applied to the census of 1920. To the Manchester *Union*, the chief merit in the new plan "lies in its further reduction of the annual immigration by approximately eleven thousand." Of all the selective immigration plans, "it is by far the fairest," thinks the San Francisco *Examiner*.

On the other hand, President Hoover, when a member of the Coolidge quota committee, is said to have concluded that any scientific apportionment on the national origins principle was impossible. "The whole national origins idea," declares the Boston *Post*, "is a theory based on the falsification of American history, worked out by a group of zealous propagandists for the purpose of discriminating against certain races."

THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

—Rose in the Boston *Herald*.

A WHITE HOUSE TEA-PARTY TEMPEST

FROM BEING A PURELY SOCIAL FUNCTION, one of Mrs. Hoover's recent White House teas became "an event charged with national political possibilities of the first importance," to quote one Southern daily, when it was noised about that one guest was Mrs. Oscar De Priest. Mr. De Priest is the Negro Representative elected not long ago by a Chicago district, and his wife was invited to the White House, like all wives of Congressmen, as a matter of social routine. The incident seems to arouse especial excitement because of Mr Hoover's political conquests in the Solid South last fall. In the United States Senate, Mr. Blease of South Carolina offered—and then withdrew—a condemnatory resolution accompanied by a bit of original doggerel. Other Southern Democratic heads shaken in regret or disapproval were those of Senators Harrison, McKellar, Simmons, Overman, Sheppard, and Heflin. The lower houses of the Oklahoma and Florida legislatures, and the entire Texas legislature adopted resolutions deploring the event. Said Governor Moody of Texas: "It was a terrible mistake on Mr. Hoover's part, and an affront to a large part of the people of the nation." And correspondingly, remarks the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, in Mrs. De Priest's home town, "Mr. Hoover has strengthened the Republican party among the Negro voters in the North."

In the South, the Nashville *Tennessean* feels convinced that "the White House incident will hurt Mr. Hoover." In the same city *The Banner* expatiates upon what "the head of the Republican party has done at a single stroke to heal the wounds of 1928 in the Democratic party of the South." The South, adds *The Banner*, must inevitably view the President's course as "an open challenge to convictions of these States that are bedrocked in its civilization and institutions, its heart and soul." The Tampa *Tribune* argues that "social" recognition of the wife of a Negro Representative could easily have been avoided.

However, in Virginia, the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* and *Virginian-Pilot* agree that there was nothing else for Mrs. Hoover to do under the circumstances, altho they recognize that the incident may stir up political trouble for a Republican President trying to hold his gains in the Solid South.

In the North, Mrs. Hoover is generally upheld by the press, if not congratulated. "After all that Mr. Hoover has had to say about law observance, he could not, with self-respect, have done anything but what he has done," concludes the New York *World;* and it quotes with approval a statement by Congressman De Priest, containing these sentences:

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited, not because she was white or black. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all.

"There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste."

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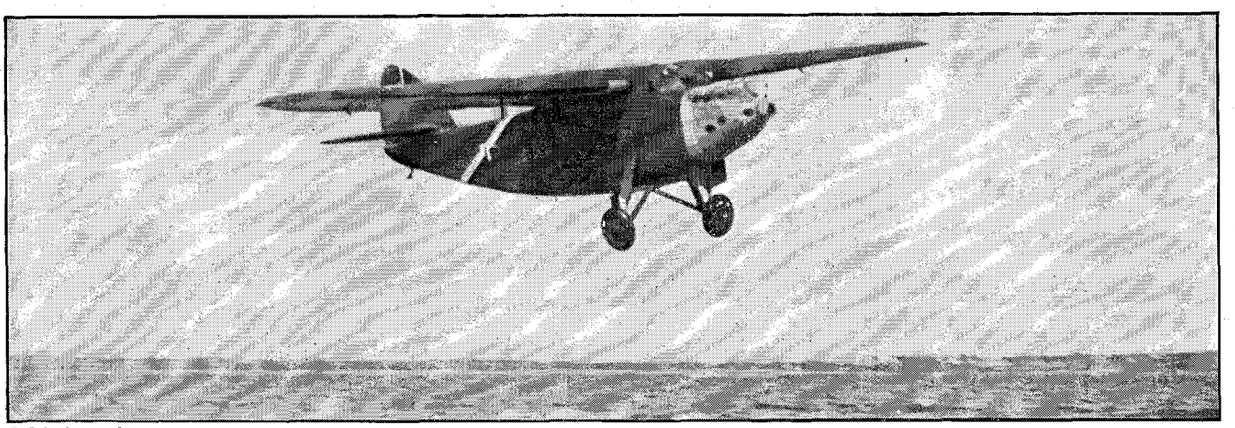
THE ALL-FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC HOP



P. & A. photographs

THE *YELLOW BIRD*, A BERNARD MONOPLANE, EQUIPPED WITH HISPANO-SUIZA ENGINE, RETURNS TO ITS NEST

JEAN ASSOLANT, PILOT OF THE *YELLOW BIRD;* RENE LEFEVRE, NAVIGATOR; AND ARMENO LOTTI, JR., BACKER

ALTHO the North Atlantic had been crossed seven times in non-stop airplane flights before the three French flyers—Assolant, Lotti, and Lefevre—hopped off from the hard-packed sands at Old Orchard, Maine, on June 13, these three men are to be classed with the world's heroic adventurers, if not with its pioneers. Ten years before, to the very day, Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown set out from Newfoundland in a war-built British airplane; less than seventeen hours later they landed in Ireland. But the route of the Frenchmen, from the Maine coast to the northern shores of Spain, was almost twice as long. Their goal, of course, was Paris; they wished to be the first Frenchmen, flying a French-built plane, to cross the North Atlantic. But lack of gasoline, unfavorable weather conditions, and the added burden of a stowaway on board the *Yellow Bird*, forced them down on the Spanish coast at Comillas, near Santander. Their achievement, however, loses none of its glory because they landed four hundred miles short of their destination, declares the Washington *Star*. "On the contrary, their non-stop flight of approximately 3,400 miles in approximately thirty-one hours will go down in history as a magnificent feat." To the two pilots and Lotti, their backer, belongs all the glory, says the Philadelphia *Record;* "not one shred of it can be claimed by the silly youth whose presence in the tail of the fuselage jeopardized the take-off, and whose additional weight prevented the flyers from reaching their goal."

The *Yellow Bird* climbed into the air at 10:08 A. M., Thursday, June 13, and landed on the pebble-strewn beach at Comillas the following day at 4:30 P. M. It was the first plane to attempt a transatlantic flight from the United States in nearly two years, recalls the New York *World*. Permission had been refused the trio by the French Air Ministry, which considers flying across the Atlantic in a single-engined plane equipped with wheels, instead of pontoons, entirely too hazardous. So they came to the United States. As a result of their daring, they are the first Frenchmen to negotiate the North Atlantic in a non-stop flight in either direction. They are the first flyers of any nationality to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a non-stop flight from the United States to the Spanish mainland. And, observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "they are the first crew of a transatlantic airplane to have a stowaway on their hands." Continues the Virginia daily: "Other claims to primacy will no doubt develop from this flight when the whole story is told, but these are enough to make these three young Frenchmen heroes in the great tradition of Costes and Le Brix. Not since these two made their 36,000-mile round-the-world (except the Pacific) flight in 1927-1928—one of the greatest performances in the history of aviation—has France had such good reason for feeling proud of its airmanship. The North Atlantic, which took the lives of the gallant Nungesser and Coli, and which has consistently defied the best French flyers, has at last been conquered by three 100-per-cent. Frenchmen flying a 100-per-cent. French plane."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

"KING swears in British Cabinet." Why, George!—*Tampa Tribune.*

EVEN a strong, silent man will loosen up a bit at $1 a word.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

MR. COOLIDGE seems to be doing his whittling with a pencil-sharpener.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE Boston *Transcript* says Hoover's will not be a one-man government. Not if Borah can help it.—*Dallas News.*

MAYBE one reason why we don't have women Presidents is that few of them ever reach the required age.—*Jackson News.*

THINGS really do look better for the old Democratic donkey. Al Smith has been made an honorary member of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

LUNATICS publish a paper at an asylum in Humberstone, England. There may be others.—*Florence Herald.*

THE Mediterranean fruit fly is said to be practically blind. Probably got that way monkeying with grapefruit.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

MAYBE the boss's daughter will refuse to marry the snob, after all. What would that Eastern professor advise, then?—*Minneapolis Journal.*

WE are not among those astonished at Mabel Willebrandt's retirement to private life. She has been prying into it for quite a while.—*The New Yorker.*

SEVENTEEN boys are taking a course in cooking in a Buffalo high school. The time is coming soon, of course, when no girl will marry a man who can not cook.—*Albany News.*

MANY theories, all wrong, have been advanced as to the imprisonment of Al Capone. The truth is that Philadelphia is a strong believer in protecting home industries against foreign competition.—*The New Yorker.*

NOSE-LIFTING CLASS AT COLLEGE OF SNOBBERY

—Rose in the Boston *Herald.*

PEOPLE had fewer "advantages" fifty years ago, but they had more time in which to enjoy and appreciate those they possest.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE great open spaces now consist largely of a strip of concrete between two walls of billboards.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Is it possible that the British Ambassador has found it is cheaper to buy his supply here than to import it?—*Portland Oregonian.*

OUR HELEN is going to wear full-length stockings at Wimbledon, but they'll find she's still got a sock in her racket.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

SENATOR SMOOT wants the Government to censor false and deceptive advertising. Except, of course, when it is promulgated for political purposes.—*San Diego Union.*

A COMMERCE report says 18,000,000 pairs of cotton stockings were made in this country in February, and there's another thing that would be fine for cleaning lamp chimneys if there were lamp chimneys.—*Detroit News.*

A KANSAS newspaper says if you put a pinch of pepper on strawberries it will keep you from having hives. And if you put two or three pinches of pepper on them it will keep you from having strawberries.—*Louisville Times.*

OUR forebears built to endure. Take, for example, the pyramids and the Roman aqueducts. And just the other day Major-General Bullard received a letter mailed to him forty-four years ago, and the stamp still stuck!—*Chicago Daily News.*

LINDY has changed the style of his landings.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

WITH some autoists the turnover is costlier than the up-keep.—*Florida Times-Union.*

ANYHOW the Swedish flyers picked a fine time of year to stop off in Iceland.—*Savannah News.*

FARMER MARION TALLEY could at least put a classic note in hog-calling contests.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

SCIENTISTS have found a way to attach a loud-speaker to almost everything except the still small voice.—*Bakersfield Californian.*

A BALTIMORE scientist declares that the picture of a future world ruled by women with men sitting home is ridiculous. Thus another masculine hope is dashed to earth.—*Washington Post.*

ONE of the greatest questions of the day in Washington now is how much the British Embassy has on hand.—*Boston Globe.*

IT is perfectly all right for a woman to want to hold on to her youth, but she should not do it while he is driving.—*Louisville Times.*

IF, as a writer suggests, women's sentiments are exprest by their clothes, they appear to be less sentimental than formerly.—*Florence Herald.*

GERMAN War Debt Problem Settled.—Head-line. We wish our debt problems could be settled by agreeing that we owed the debts.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

AN Army colonel has just been retired for "humiliating" a general. What the world is really waiting for is a colonel who could humiliate a second lieutenant.—*San Diego Union.*

AN English magazine states that a new musical instrument combining the saxophone and bagpipes has been invented. If imported here, it is thought this will gradually do away with the electric chair.—*Detroit News.*

A SCIENTIST has been trying to find out what the cave lady, for lack of a door, used to slam. Perhaps it was the cave man.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A GIRL and a car are much alike. A good paint job conceals the years, but the lines tell the story.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

AFTER all, the average man would rather be long on the short green than short on the long green.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

HE's coming over; Ramsay's coming over, and he won't go back till he's put something over over here.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

THE Book-of-the-Month Club idea can be carried too far. We have just been invited to join the Necktie-a-Month Club.—*New York Evening Post.*

TOURISTS looking for Sunday parking places will be glad to learn that a few choice ones may still be found near country churches.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

THE movement for a woman President will, of course, take on greater importance among the women now that it has been announced that Mr. Hoover has lost fifteen pounds since assuming the office.—*New York Evening Post.*

PROMINENT financier says that by 2035 the national wealth of the country will be in the hands of the women. Oh, well, what of it? All Mister Man will have to do will be to hoist the price of silk stockings about $23 a pair and get it all back again.—*Macon Telegraph.*

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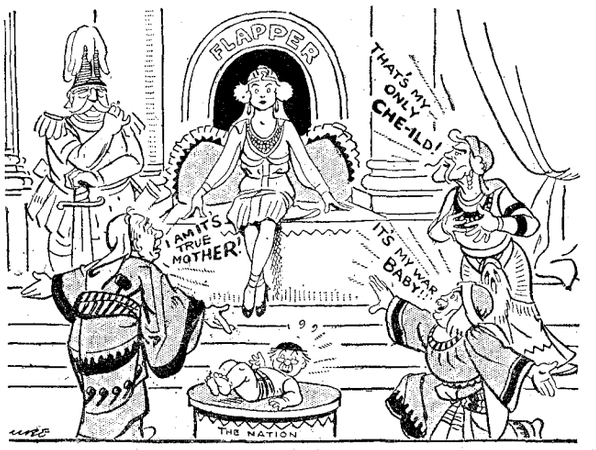
FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE VOICE OF HIS MISTRESS!

—London *News.*



THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON—1929

—London *Express.*

"A FOOL THERE WAS AND HE MADE HIS PRAYER TO A RAG AND A BONE AND A HANK OF HAIR"

RAMSAY MACDONALD AS THE FLAPPER'S FALSE FRIEND

AS AN OUTBURST OF COMPASSION for the flapper, British press comment on the political upheaval over there takes on a sadder and sadder tone from day to day. For Ramsay MacDonald, in the opinion of all the British dailies opposed to him, is the least competent statesman ever taken seriously by the feminine sex, and the aristocratic London *Morning Post* says so flatly. He will "disillusionize" the flapper with political dreams that can not come true. All revolutions fail to realize the fond hopes cherished of them, chimes in the London *Express*, and this latest specimen among the political ones will, it predicts, prove the rule. Not that the flappers alone were befooled, adds the London *Sunday Times*, not that those young ladies will be alone in their political despair at Ramsay MacDonald's day of reckoning:

"There is no reason to think that the new women voters have done more than add a little extra impetus to a mass of public opinion that was already in motion. The electorate was not carried off its feet by any new issue suddenly sprung upon them, or by sentiment, nor has there been any remarkable power in the attack. It has been a dull election, and with singularly few exceptions the successful Labor attack has been made by dull and undistinguished men. Labor has, it is true, shown not a little skill in its choice of ground. It knew that the electorate was more youthful than ever before, was content to rely on the natural tendency of youth to challenge authority and the accepted order, and was at very great pains to avoid anything that would excite alarm."

As for the causes of the crisis impending in British flapperdom, Ramsay MacDonald, in the opinion of the London *Mail*, gives himself away every time he opens his mouth:

"He admits that the Socialist party always looked upon the flapper vote as a most valuable asset to them; and he adds that the flappers 'have justified the highest hopes that we had of how they would use their newly acquired power.' When the proposal to give flappers the vote was first made, we warned the Conservatives that the Socialists regarded it as operating entirely in their favor; and now the error in tactics committed in passing it is proved to have had the most serious consequences. The Conservatives have strangled themselves by what impartial judges thought from the first a most injudicious move."

What England has witnessed since the election of the new House of Commons, according to the London *Express*, has been a series of futile motions by Ramsay MacDonald for the sake of the flapper. A woman in the cabinet, various feminine faces in the party conferences, a series of relief measures—these are the "meaningless motions." They may fool many flappers! For those young ladies will be told that Mr. MacDonald wants to keep his pledges, but the other parties in the Commons will not let him. The remedy is to be another election in a year or two. That will befog the feminine mind, but in the end, as the London *Express* warns Mr. MacDonald, even a flapper sees through her false friend. Until that day of reckoning:

"If the Government of the day attempts to set itself up as a bureaucratic superstructure, replacing the genius of individualism by the paralysis of officialdom, then the outlook for all trades, commerce, and finance is grim to the point of despair. Against any measures tending to lead British industry to such a dead-end of futility and hopelessness *The Daily Express* will fight to the last.

"Both in its general attitude and in its insistence on this all-important reservation *The Daily Express* is confident it speaks for the great majority of the British people. Short of having its industries run by the State there are no proposals likely to be brought forward by the Socialists to which the nation will not accord an open-minded and encouraging examination.

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his followers enter upon office at a time when much useful legislation is waiting to be introduced, and when there is a signal opportunity not only to demonstrate their capacity as a Government, but to render lasting services to the nation—a cause to which they are as devoted as any party in the land. If they will drop nationalization and concentrate on what is imminent and practicable, there is no reason why the MacDonald Government should not preside over an era of real advancement and prosperity."

All this implies to the London *Times* rather a poor estimate of the flapper as a politician. It is by no means obvious to this great newspaper that the flappers flocked to MacDonald. Even if they did, they were, on the whole, disposed to hold him back rather than to goad him into the radicalism so dreaded by some Conservative dailies:

"The extreme element in the Labor party will find no

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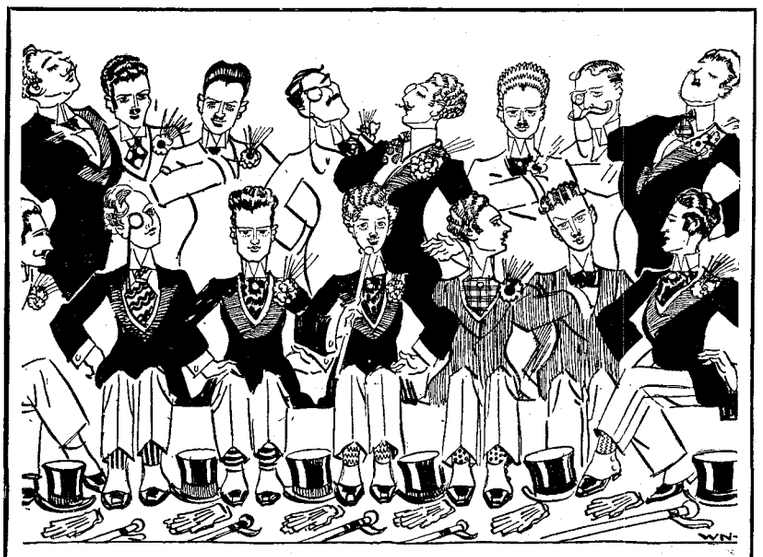


WILL THE CABINET OF THE FUTURE BE LIKE THIS?

—Glasgow *Bulletin.*

justification for claiming that the electorate has adopted their doctrine of the class war. Some of the general advance of the party may be due, no doubt, to the studied moderation of the program put forward by its leaders, and the return in particular of Mr. Ben Turner, who has shown considerable courage in his protagonism of industrial peace, is a welcome sign of the times. It is a confirmation of this inference that the only retiring Communist member was heavily defeated, and that Communist candidates polled in every case the merest handful of votes. Nor can it be said that the first experience of adult franchise has been disappointing. The votes cast appear to have averaged nearly 80 per cent., which shows that many of the new voters recognized at least their primary duty to use the privilege granted to them. Altho, therefore, the element of luck inherent—perhaps not undesirably—in our electoral system favored the Labor party on this occasion, and, allied to the normal swing of the pendulum and to inevitable local grievances, enabled them to score a considerable success, there is no ground for supposing that the country has abandoned its traditional moderation. As for the constitutional situation, there is no need for despondency or alarm."

How did MacDonald manage to do it? What won him the flappers? From its detached point of view in Belfast, *The Northern Whig* admits it is stumped. The flappers in the British Isles, it notes, spend their time "reading the most confused press of which modern history has any record." And this factor of the press must be kept in mind, according to the London *Morning Post.* Many of the newspapers read by the flappers, it says, make a great parade of their devotion to a good thing, while in reality working for the triumph of all that is bad. Inexperienced voters, it fears, were utterly deceived. For it requires sophistication to see through the impositions practised by certain newspapers upon those of their readers who are politically immature. And:

"When Conservatives turn to ponder on their present electoral disappointments, they will, let us hope, be not unmindful of what they owe to the disservice of certain newspapers which profit by the reputation of being Conservative in sympathy. These are the newspapers of my Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook, who at this crisis of their country's fate have chosen to do for the government's opponents what the Opposition Press itself could not possibly have accomplished. By different methods they have combined for the same end—which has been to 'blanket' the Conservative cause and program and to discredit the Conservative leaders."

FRANCE'S JUVENILE CRIMINALS

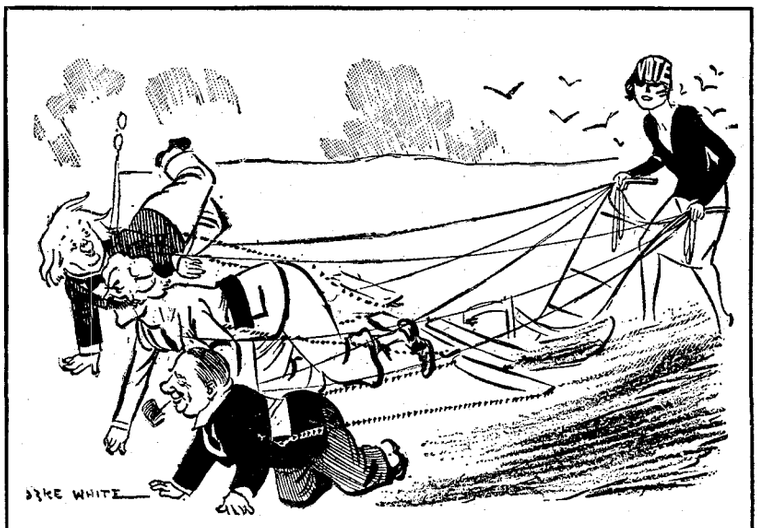
THE ONE-CHILD HABIT of many French families has always been held by various French authorities to be a deadly menace to the nation in the decreasing population of the country, but now it is affirmed with consternation that this factor is contributory also to its rising criminal figures as is shown in the prevalence of juvenile crime in Paris and elsewhere. Your only child, say enemies of the practise, acquires the dangerous habit of always getting what it wants as a matter of course, and it soon realizes that its health and its happiness are the most important things to every one in the family. When it grows up and finds that the world in general neither considers it important, nor gives in to its only wish, it is argued, the child can not bear a phenomenon which it has grown to regard as so extraordinary. The result, the Paris correspondent of the London *Observer* informs us, is suicide, murder, or infamy, and he continues:

"Hence this is another argument in favor of French parents not limiting their families to one child. I fear that it will take a great deal, however, to break the French habit in the matter, which is more than a century old. The Code Napoleon began it. When property can not be left entirely or even in greater part to an eldest son, but must be divided equally among the widow and the children—and that is still the French law to-day—parents who wish to keep together what they have earned, or themselves inherited, naturally arrange to have no more than one heir.

"One might suppose that this does not apply to the working classes, who, it is presumed, have no property to leave; but not only do they generally have a little property which they have acquired themselves—for there is hardly a Frenchman who does not save part of what he earns—but the subdivision of inheritances means that even the workingman has had something from his parents. Moreover, this little something creates a standard to which even those who have inherited nothing at all are obliged to conform and directly affects wages and salaries.

"Low wages—at least in a thrifty people like the French—are themselves an inducement to the limitation of families, and there is consequently a vicious circle from which there appears to be no outlet.

"So we shall probably go on seeing only children smoking cigarets and drinking at cafés when they should be in bed, and hear of them killing old women in order to go on living their riotous lives."



HOW'S THIS FOR THE WINNING TEAM?

—Glasgow *Record.*

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A PERIL LESS RED THAN IT'S PAINTED

NOTHING COULD EXCEED THE DISGUST of the Socialist Berlin *Vorwaerts* at the reappearance in the German capital of the *Rothe Fahne*. The Communist organ emerges after its suppression in a state of characteristic defiance. It assures the world that the upheaval which led to its suppression is nothing to the insurrection yet to come. This great Red Day is fixt for the first of August next. Indeed, the Communist organ asserts that the uproar last May never contemplated an overturn of the Republic at Berlin. It denies that the German Communists take their orders from Moscow. Between Red Moscow and Red Berlin the relations are not those of master and servant, but of comrades. For the Communists at Berlin have no less than 50,000 followers in Berlin alone all ready to rush to arms next August at a word of command which, we are further assured, will not be sent out from Moscow. Something to the same effect is set forth in that other uncompromising organ of German Communism, the *Welt Am Abend*. It, too, refers mysteriously to the thousands of comrades who will spring to arms on a day still to be appointed.

All this is highly ridiculous to that German organ of things about as they are, the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"All the Communist talk about 50,000 comrades ready to spring to arms is based on imagination. The outside world is favored with picturesque notions of the power behind the Communists. Many who know no better take these boastings seriously. The German Communists know now and then how to make a nuisance of themselves, but they do not know very much besides.

"Most of their utterances since last May are mere exaggeration and misinformation."

One circumstance which makes it difficult for the Communists to achieve much in Germany, according to the *Vorwaerts*, is the fact that they fight one another in a far more sanguinary fashion than they fight their common enemy. This is illustrated by the feud between the *Welt Am Abend* and the *Rothe Fahne* which seem at times to take different attitudes toward the same issues. All this, to be sure, is at variance with the impressions of the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*. This German daily traces the upheavals in Germany and those in the Slav regions of Central Europe to the activity of Moscow agents. Chief of Police Zörgiebel is taking every conceivable precaution to prevent bloodshed on the day appointed for a manifestation of Red power. The *Vorwaerts* admits that from a certain point of view he is justified:

"Moscow demands fresh corpses. The fifteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War must be celebrated with a great blood bath. The despot commands. Will the slaves obey?"

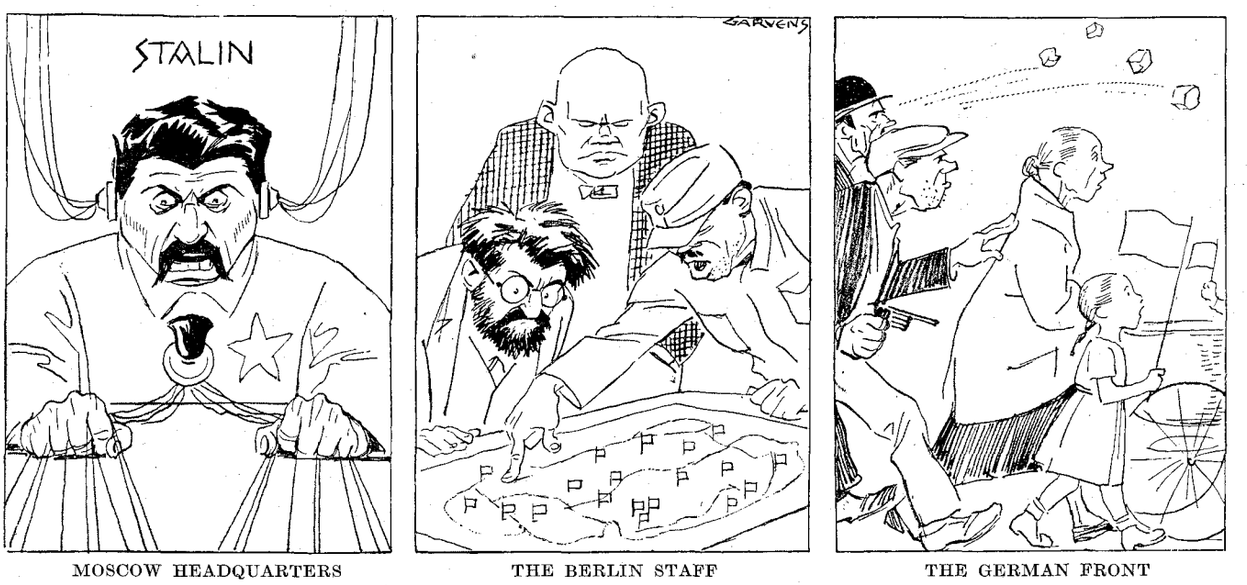
FOR DAWES TO PECK AT

DAYS BEFORE THE DEPARTURE OF DAWES for his diplomatic post at London, German newspapers were as much agitated as he could possibly have been at the dilemmas confronting him. For the outcome of his mission—in its effect upon the distribution of naval power in the world—as the *Berliner Tageblatt* explains, is of vital import to the government at Berlin. Mr. Dawes, in the opinion of the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, is entrusted with the most delicate mission of any envoy now in Europe. He must convince the London Foreign Office that the Washington Government cherishes no antagonism to the Anglo-French accord, and by this time, if we are to accept the soul of the German daily as truly prophetic, General Dawes has succeeded in this aim. But neither he nor the gentleman who is soon to represent us at Paris will persuade the Quai d'Orsay. The dread of the Quai d'Orsay at the mere possibility that President Hoover may yet oppose the "cordial understanding," it is whispered, gives Raymond Poincaré many a sleepless night.

He has no need to worry, in the opinion of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, following the progress of Dawes with anxious scrutiny. The Bismarckian organ gives the German world to understand that the Washington Government, merely to adjust itself to the Anglo-French accord, actually reversed its own attitude toward the French Army. This, it seems, is the great idea behind the Dawes mission in the interest of a naval pact. The Hoover Administration yielded a tremendous point concerning the French reserves. In fact, it took the stand that the armed might of France on land was no concern of the United States. "There remains, accordingly, nothing to obstruct an Anglo-American naval agreement." So Dawes and the London Foreign Office between them can put through the naval understanding on the basis of complete acceptance of the "alliance" between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay. And the Hamburg paper proceeds:

"America knows that her path to London gets her there only by way of Paris.

"She is now taking that path. Nothing else is denoted by the



MOSCOW HEADQUARTERS — THE BERLIN STAFF — THE GERMAN FRONT

THE COMMANDER WHO SAID: "WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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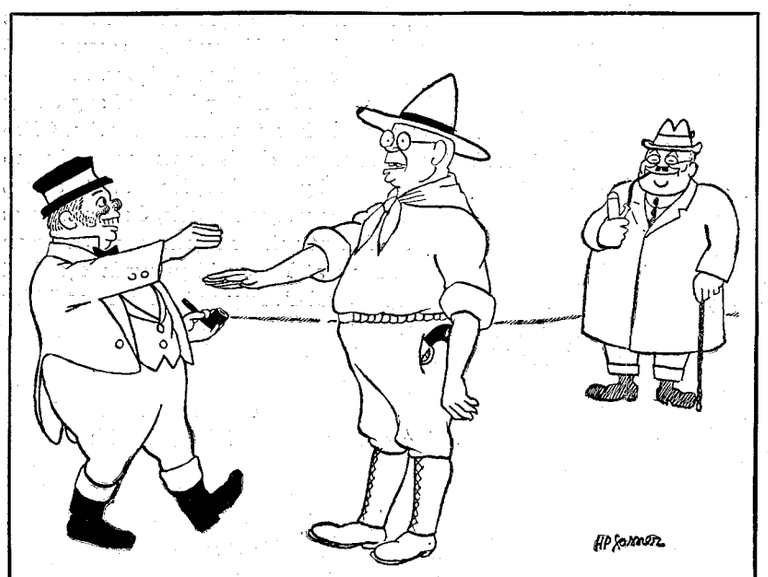
reversal of the American attitude on the question of those French reserve troops.

"Thus America gains the heart of France.

"That America has speculated cleverly here is shown by the enthusiasm of the French press. We do not deem sound the view that by this course the United States Government meant to drive a wedge through the Franco-British understanding.

"For one thing, America wishes to make it clear that French domination on the European continent can not be guaranteed by the United States. It is a thing to be guaranteed, if at all, by Great Britain. France could give up her understanding with



ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT: "FRANCE WILL PAY!"

—*Cyrano* (Paris).

Great Britain only in case the Paris Government meant to stake 100 per cent. upon a policy of reconciliation with Germany. But this last could not be done without at the same time abandoning in its fundamentals the Treaty of Versailles. . . .

"What America seeks in the negotiations at London over naval reduction is not any exposure of French intrigue, but rather, as the surrender regarding the French reserves proves, a friendly arrangement all around. This is an application of the idea that a suitor who would win the daughter should also be gracious to the mother."

It matters little what agreement may be reached in form between Washington and London, adds the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*. Behind the envoys on both sides, it says, will stand the experts. "The experts know in terms of cruisers, of submarines, of battle-ships, of airplanes, of guns, of squadrons, of coaling stations, how the naval reduction is to work out. The people do not know." Great diplomatic issues like this one between Washington and London are not settled, affirms the German daily, by talks and by figures, but by actions, results in accomplished fact:

"5-5-3.

"Such is the relative strength fixt at Washington by the disarmament conference for the three Powers —England, America, Japan.

"A clear and rational formula as regards figures! According to this, it ought to be possible to say that if now the United States has fifteen battle-ships of a certain class, England as many, and Japan a corresponding nine, then all three Powers would be provided for. They would be no less provided for if the figures were cut down one-third, and thus the taxation entailed by the program reduced in millions of pounds, dollars, or yen. For the relative proportions would be the same.

"All that sounds simple. Yet just here the calculation ceases to be effective. France and Italy also have fleets. For them, too, terms were arranged at Washington in 1922. For every five big British fighting ships only two French and two Italian units were to be in service. But neither France nor Italy would be inclined to limit themselves to two fighting ships as long as other smaller Powers, not represented at the disarmament conference, still cling to war fleets.

"And when it comes to scaling down the figures, England will not let herself be affected unfavorably, even if her strength as regards America and Japan were not altered relatively."

Confronted by such cold facts, what is Dawes to do? The point agitates the German dailies, all reaching the conclusion that it will also provide a nut for the new American envoy at Paris to crack. He, like Dawes, will face a fact indicated in yet another series of observations by the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

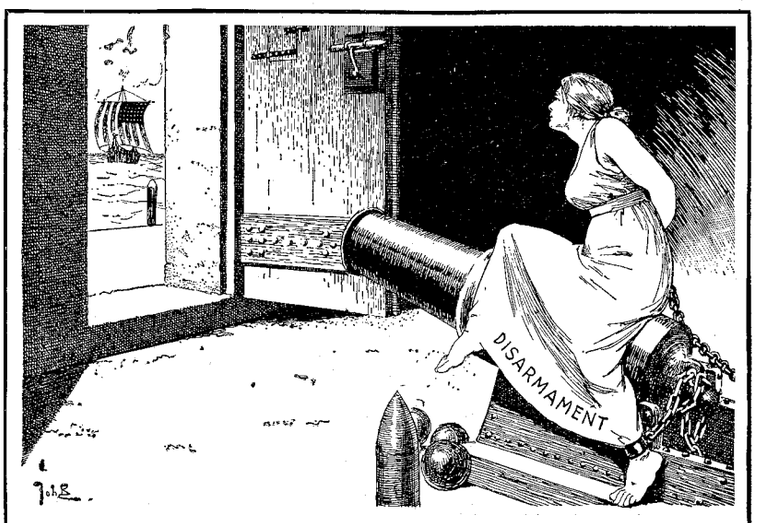
"British foreign policy, since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles ending the World War, is fixt firmly to an extreme degree. The great lines of British foreign policy—above all, the close diplomatic association with France—are not to be modified by any conference with diplomats or by any mere change of ministry. The diplomatic aims of the Labor party are not very different from those of the Conservatives in England. Both seek power and prestige for Great Britain.

"Great Britain to-day is in no position to surrender an inch of her firmly founded association with France."

By the time Dawes reached London, in the light of gloomy anticipations in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, official anxiety at Paris assumed a definite form. It is feared in France that the Labor Ministry will want to put through three things. One of these is evacuation of the Rhineland. Another is modification of the Anglo-French debt agreement. Third is general disarmament on land. All these would be exceedingly painful in their effect upon France, according to the German daily, which does not seem so certain that General Dawes is not to discuss them.

But London opinion entertains no such feeling, as may be seen from the remarks of the London *Saturday Review:*

"General Dawes, famous for his blunt speaking, is reported to have declared that as American Ambassador, he will 'talk plain English about the suicidal nonsense of the two great English-speaking peoples continuing to build armaments for a potential conflict, from the mere idea of which both shrink with horror.' The Labor government have here an opportunity of reducing the burden of armaments."



DISARMAMENT AWAITING AMERICA!

—*Groene Amsterdammer.*

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OUR PAPER CIVILIZATION

WOULD YOU KNOW the most progressive nation? Then examine comparative statistics of the use of paper. The United States leads, of course! Complain not of your Sunday paper's bulk; it is an index of our national greatness. Civilization, says an article written by William S. Odlin, and issued by the Ullman Feature Service (Washington), stands or falls by paper. The destiny of empires is swayed by it. Recently at a convention in New York there was brought out in discussion an assortment of uses which the modern world is adding to the traditional and obvious employment of this commodity. Some were until then unknown even to many persons actively engaged in the industry. We read:

"What proud father, wheeling his first-born through the park in a perambulator, suspects that the 'willow' of it came from a spruce and arrived at its destination via a paper mill, where chunks of spruce, dissolved in a sulfite bath, became pulp and at length was rolled into synthetic willow.

"A paper substitute for food has not yet been found, but paper does play an important rôle in the two other elements of the trinity of man's necessities, clothing and shelter. Paper clothing was successfully manufactured and worn in Germany during the war, when textiles became scarce.

"In this country there is a wide sale of minor articles of apparel made of paper, among them paper vests, an effective protection against cold for those whose work keeps them out-of-doors in bitter weather; paper bath-slippers and emergency paper-raincoats. In the realm of shelter for mankind paper has won and maintained a place of importance in home construction, especially as insulation against cold, and as roofing.

"If paper itself can not be transmuted into food, it nevertheless is of first importance in protecting what we eat on its way to the table, and bringing it there in attractive and appetizing form. The employment of sanitary-paper wrapping for food is too familiar to require itemization. Glass milk-bottles may yet be supplanted by the recently perfected paper containers already used in actual deliveries in New York City.

"Market-going women have become familiar recently with an absolutely transparent paperlike wrapping on various food products—bacon, bread, and candy, for instance. This wrapper, cellophane, is really rayon rolled into sheets instead of twisted into thread, and it has been successfully used also in the trimming of millinery, and for other purposes.

"Ordinarily paper bags suggest something in which a couple of pounds of groceries may be transported from the store, but those are only the junior or misses' sizes. There are to-day manufactured and used paper bags large enough to contain an assembled automobile, to protect its glistening finish in transit for delivery.

"The uses of paper in the manufacture of furniture are many and diverse. Fiber rugs are largely made of paper, and carpet yarns are spun from it. The seat of your rush-bottom antique chair may really be paper, skilfully woven, and capable of long and satisfactory service. The wicker chair in the corner, like the willow-seeming baby carriage, may be largely the product of a paper-mill."

Keystone View Company photograph

BUNGALOW AND FURNITURE MADE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS

The "lumber" for the house is said to be made of fifty-two sheets of paper pasted together and prest in a two-ton press for twelve hours. The shingles contain twenty sheets, and the furniture is "fashioned from the hardened blocks of old newspapers."

In the kitchen, too, it appears, baking dishes of paper are not uncommon. At the sink there may be a dish-rag of paper which can be used many times over. Paper dishes are not limited to service at outings and picnics, especially when dish-washing might cut into radio or movie time. Furthermore:

"The head of the house is served by paper at times when he least suspects it. His golf-bag very likely may be paper, and likewise the cigar-case in his pocket. Poker chips are commonly made of paper, as is the head of the drum one wishes Junior would stop thumping.

"We have paper bandages for hospitals and in the home, cellucotton (paper batting similar to cotton batting), paper sausage skins (more digestible than animal skins), parchment paper for food-products; filter and litmus paper for druggists and physicians; fiber board (paper run through a solution of zinc chlorid and subjected to hydraulic pressure, rendering it hard, horny, and durable) from which trunks, suit-cases and store trucks are made, and from which even car wheels have been fabricated; leather board, wall-board, and felt paper for linoleum backing (which has brought about a great development in the use of this product); balsam wool (a cellulose batting between sheets of paper for house insulation against cold); sheathing paper, roofing paper, paper shingles, paper twine and rope, paper rugs, paper cloth, paper shoes, paper hose, paper shirts, paper drinking-cups, paper collars, paper handkerchiefs, papier-maché, paper for carving and paneling furniture and woodwork, paper burlap for sacks, paper matting for suitcases (substituting for rattan); paper combs, paper forks and spoons, paper laundry bags, paper towels, soap and powder paper, paper aprons, folding sanitary paper wash-basins—the list seems infinite.

"Paper even plays its part in speeding up the growth of man's food, for mulch paper, which is kraft treated with tar and asphalt, is employed in truck gardens where perforated sheets of it spread over the newly planted seed concentrate sunshine and moisture upon them and keep down the weeds."

While wood-pulp and rags are the base of nearly all paper now produced commercially, the U. S. Bureau of Standards, we are told, is still searching for new raw material. Studies of

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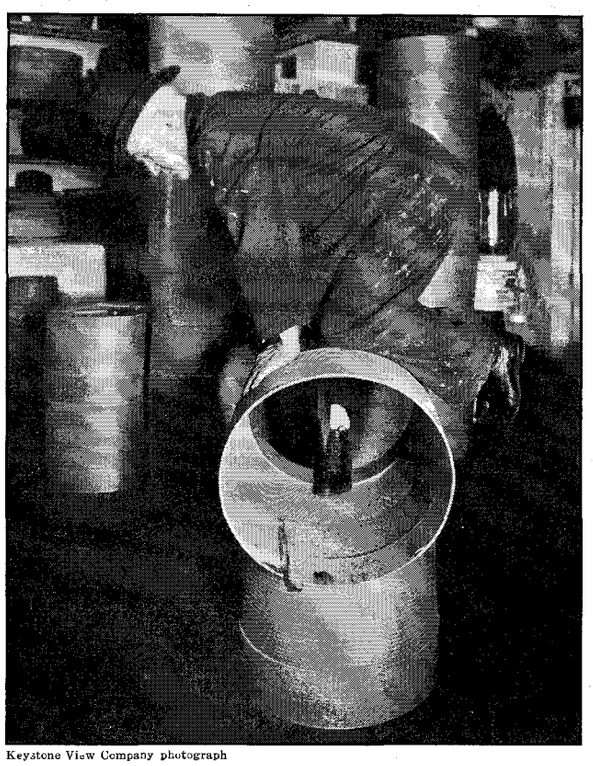
waste plant-materials such as seed-flax straw, cotton stalks and bagasse have resulted in exact data on their paper-making values. These are of doubtful value for making fine papers at present, but with the increase of the cost of pulp wood their use will no doubt be seriously considered. An investigation of caroa fiber from Brazil resulted in determining that this material has unusual



Keystone View Company photograph

TESTING A PAPER BARREL

Miles of paper strips, skilfully wound over molds, and cemented with a special glue, have produced most useful light containers.

possibilities as a substitute for rags in making the highest grades of paper. This is of extreme importance, since the cost of paper-making rags is constantly increasing. The writer goes on:

"During the World War the Bureau of Standards' paper laboratory developed a number of papers required by the Army. These included a special filter paper for use in gas-masks and a strong, water-resistant paper for entrenchment sand-bags. Experiments have shown also that old newspapers and sawdust can be used in the manufacture of roofing felts.

"One of the most important activities of the Bureau has to do with the production of the paper upon which the currency, bonds, and other securities of the Government are engraved. Recent experiments have evolved a paper adapted to this use which is greatly superior in strength and printing qualities. This has been largely instrumental in increasing the service life of paper currency more than 40 per cent. and in effecting a resultant economy to the Government estimated at more than $1,000,000.

"The first real paper, that is, a sheet composed of fibers 'felted' together like our present paper, is said to have been made by the Chinese about a century before the Christian era, from bamboo and rag fibers beaten to a pulp and then made into a sheet. This process was introduced into Samarkand by Chinese prisoners of war. During an invasion the Arabs learned the art and introduced it into northern Africa, whence it was carried across the Mediterranean into Europe.

"Since 1875 the United States has been the greatest manufacturer of paper and also the greatest market for paper in the world. We manufacture and consume 56 per cent. of the world's total tonnage. How truly the use of paper is an index of progress may be gleaned from the government statistics covering comparative annual consumption. These are as follows: Russia, 13 pounds; Japan, 16; Norway, 33; Germany, 45; Great Britain, 75; United States, 150."

MASS DENTISTRY

DENTAL CARE OF A LARGE PART of the population, especially those of school age, by means of clinics, is advocated by Drs. Louis I. Dublin and T. P. Hyatt in an article entitled "Teeth and Health," contributed to *Harper's Magazine* (New York). The authors deprecate the wide-spread neglect of mouth hygiene, and note that it seems to be due to economic factors, the ordinary family making little allowance for dentistry in its contemplated expenditures, except for emergency work. They say:

"We have no reason to believe that as a class dentists are overcharging for their services. A reliable estimate places the average income of dentists in the neighborhood of $2,500 a year—obviously not an exorbitant figure when we consider the high quality of work demanded and the expense of the dentist's training. And yet in spite of our vaunted prosperity, the rank and file of the population are unable to pay for the dental care they require. What is the way out? Many are coming to believe that dental clinics must be relied upon to furnish almost all of the preventive work which children require, and also to supply a very large part of the care for the adult population. In the case of the children, one practical arrangement would be to regard the dental clinic as an integral part of the public-school system, its benefits to be as free as education itself. It has been estimated that satisfactory service could be had annually for about 5 per cent. of the usual per capita cost of schooling. In the case of adults, it is suggested that charges should cover the entire cost of the service, and should be high enough to allow the payment of an adequate salary to the dental staff.

"The considerable recent growth of dental clinics shows that the need for them is now being recognized. In New York City the number of dental clinics increased almost 50 per cent. during the past four years. Dental service is offered by hospitals, schools, family welfare and health agencies, settlement, churches, institutional homes, and dental colleges. To these can be added clinics operated by industrial and commercial organizations. Almost two-thirds of the hospitals recognize dentistry as a hospital department equal in rank to other services.

"It is clear that henceforth preventive dentistry and mouth hygiene must be considered an important branch of preventive medicine. It is necessary, however, to sound a word of caution. The intimate connection between sound mouth conditions and general good health is a comparatively recent discovery. As is perhaps inevitable, the new knowledge has often resulted in unjustifiable procedures. The unwary, when confronted with a baffling disease for which no definite cause can be assigned, may in their desperation advise that teeth be extracted without clearly knowing what benefits might result. Patients and physicians are often disappointed when after the removal of decayed teeth there follows no improvement in the condition for which radical measures were taken. Dental infection is only one of several factors to be considered when dealing with an obscure disease, tho it is one which should always be kept in mind."

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A PAPER SUIT

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OUR LIVES SHORTER, NOT LONGER

SO AT LEAST CONCLUDES C. H. Forsyth of the Department of Mathematics at Dartmouth College, from recent statistical studies, whose results he presents in *Science* (New York). The average lives of the young have been increased, but the old die earlier. Unless adults can manage to live more sanely, it will be a losing fight for the elderly, he concludes, at least for some time to come. Those who feel justified in predicting marvelous increases in the average length of life have failed to appreciate, says Mr. Forsyth, that practically all reductions in the death-rate have been in children's diseases, and that little or no attention has been given to ages beyond the prime of life. He finds that conditions in this country at advanced ages have long been on the down grade, and that the great gains at early ages are already more than offset by the losses at advanced ages. In brief, the surprizing conclusion is that the average length of life in this country is now actually decreasing. Writes Mr. Forsyth:

A LOSING FIGHT FOR LIFE
Is being waged by the adult to-day, says Prof. C. H. Forsyth of Dartmouth.

"The main results were obtained from abridged mortality tables constructed from the statistics of the males of the ten original registration States—the New England States and Indiana, New Jersey, and New York—the only States which have supplied satisfactory records since 1900—and even 1890. The results for females are not given here, but present the same picture—in somewhat less smooth form.

"It will be understood, of course, that there is an average length of life corresponding to each age—the average length from that age on—altho it is usually called the expectation of life in that case. In working with abridged mortality tables it is necessary to omit the first few ages—say, before the age of ten—for well-known reasons, but the expectation at age ten is usually a rough approximation of the average length of the whole of life.

"During the thirty years from 1890 to 1920 the expectation of life at age ten—and therefore approximately the average length of life—increased markedly. The results for 1920 proved a little disconcerting for a time, for that year showed not only unexpected improvement at the early ages but also fairly satisfactory conditions at advanced ages. The abnormality of the year 1920 should have been appreciated at that time, however, because we were just recovering from the 'flu' of 1918, and the improvement could have been easily explained as a natural reaction.

"Every one has been familiar with the consistent improvement of conditions at earlier ages, and some have been more or less aware of the situation at advanced ages, but there is no printed evidence that any one was sufficiently aware of the seriousness of the latter situation to propose the pertinent question of whether the latter situation would ever develop to the point where it would dominate. In any case, the question is no longer pertinent—the decline at advanced ages already dominates, and the average length of life—or at least the expectation from age ten—is already going down. The curves for the years 1921 to 1927 inclusive tell their own story. The expectation from age forty-five or fifty on is the lowest of which we have any record—far lower than it was even forty years ago—and it is still going down, not up.

"The changes in death-rates previous to thirty are not significant, and altho it might well be argued that little significant change could be expected in a short period of only seven years, by the same logic the changes in the neighborhood of age seventy are tremendous.

"It is well to recognize that improvement at the early ages has a rather definite limit, and that the decline at advanced ages has no appreciable limit. It follows naturally that with all the improvement in the world at the early ages the present downward trend at the advanced ages, if unchecked, will continue to dominate and produce a greater and greater net decline in the average length of life.

"The great decline at advanced ages is remarkably concentrated about age seventy, altho it extends as far back as age forty. To me, the whole picture, from our earliest records in 1890, to the present time, points consistently and inevitably to a future of a declining average length of life until the American adult wakes up to the fact that the odds are at present heavily against his living as long as his father or grandfather. Some will say—and no doubt truly—that it is all a natural consequence of the great drift to the cities. Others will go farther and say life has become too fast and strenuous, and that we do not know as yet how to adjust ourselves to such a life.

"To the medical authorities the whole problem will loom as one of relieving the strain upon the heart. But little will be accomplished until the American adult himself is duly informed and made to realize that he is in the midst of a decidedly losing fight, and that the situation will continue unless he applies himself energetically to be superior to his environment. Moreover, each adult must fight his own individual battle, since he usually brooks no interference with his own individual mode of living. Medical authorities and scientists can be depended upon to care for the children and their diseases, but they have little or no chance to interfere with the lives of adults.

"It truly looks as if it is going to be a losing fight for some time to come, for altho some adults are making a commendable effort to live sane lives, the vast majority seem very indifferent, and many give apparently no thought whatever to habits which they clearly know are bad, and which they know they could easily discard. There is surely no worse influence than that wielded by well-meaning authorities who go around airing their ill-founded beliefs that all is going fine and that before long everybody is going to be living seventy-five to a hundred years!"

RAILROAD-BUILDING ON ICE

WINTER IS THE RAILWAY-BUILDING SEASON on a large part of the Hudson Bay Line in Canada, now nearing completion. The soft, oozy ground can be negotiated only when frozen, and gangs have been working in feverish haste lest the ground should thaw out completely before the road is completed, in which cases work would have had to stop until next winter. Says the writer of an article in the Sunday magazine of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch:*

"The road was built under difficulties that many engineers believed would be insurmountable. Not only was it necessary to traverse a region which was virtually pathless and uninhabited, but for hundreds of miles this newly laid track crosses the Manitoba sloughs and the muskeg. The term itself means swamp, but muskeg means more than that to the trapper and explorer.

"It means mile after mile and league after league of territory that is neither land nor water. It is simply a former lake that, after countless centuries, has filled with vegetation and peat moss. The surface consists of a layer of this spongy vegetation, closely packed and green to the depth of one or two feet. Beneath this surface layer is ice extending to an indeterminate depth, for the dense moss and the rapid evaporation in summer provide an insulation that protects the ice.

"Where there isn't muskeg there is slough, frozen in winter and softened in summer to a treacherous sea of ooze. To lay track on such a surface in summer was unthinkable. There was only one way to build the railroad, and that was to build it in winter over the ice and the frozen muskeg, and then, in a sort of backward process, build the embankment under the tracks, resting it on the solid ice beneath the moss and grass.

"So this has been done. The track has all been laid. Some 100 miles of grading is being finished now with feverish haste. While the ooze of the sloughs and the muskeg is still frozen, construction gangs are busy hauling car after car of gravel and

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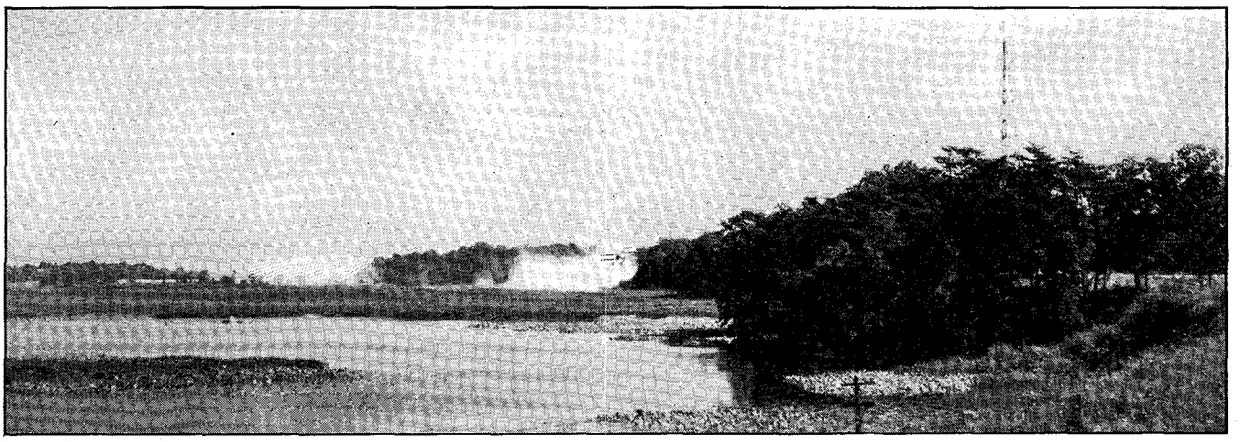

Courtesy of *Aeronautics* (Chicago)

MOSQUITO LARVÆ BEING "BOMBED WITH POISON DUST BY SWOOPING AIRPLANES"

earth and banking it under the tracks. This embankment settles upon a base of solid ice and rests there permanently.

"The ice below the embankment is of amazing thickness. Test holes bored thirty feet deep along the grade did not reach the end of the frost. If the embankment can be finished before the thaw comes, all will be well. But if the thaw comes before the grading is finished, rails and ties will be left suspended over great lakes of ooze, and work will have to be abandoned until the winter sets in again.

"That is why an army of men is working with such feverish haste."

AIR RAIDS ON MOSQUITOES

HOW MOSQUITO LARVÆ ARE BOMBED with poison dust in their breeding-places by swooping airplanes is described in an article contributed to *Aeronautics* (Chicago), by S. R. Winters. Mr. Winters tells us how seaplanes, flying low over swamps, marshes, and other mosquito-infested areas, are being used for scattering clouds of such dust. These air attacks against the germ-carriers of malaria fever involve the distribution of a mixture of Paris green and powdered soapstone on the dense vegetation and undergrowth, sheltering the breeding-ponds of the insects. He goes on:

"The dusting of mosquito-infested swamps from seaplanes, following a five-year experimental effort, is now recognized as a definite and permanent government project. The Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department maintains at Quantico, Virginia, a seaplane equipped with metal hopper, for the specific purpose of spreading poisonous dust on mosquito breeding-places.

"Similarly equipped planes are loaned occasionally to other branches of Federal and State governments. Recently, the Marine Corps launched a sweeping air attack against a mosquito-infested area in Nicaragua.

"The dusting of Paris green from aircraft to control the breeding of mosquitoes, introduced five years ago by the Bureau of Entomology, was attempted in the face of much skepticism. It was classified as a publicity 'stunt' or a feat for exploitation by motion-picture producers. But the novel undertaking of arresting the multiplication of malarial insects has proved its value.

"It not only offers a wholesale control method of carriers of the malaria-fever germ, but these dusting operations, strange as it may seem, may prove an ally in hastening the development of hydro-electric projects in the South.

"The impounding of water for the development of hydro-electric plants in the Southern States renders necessary the clearance of the dense undergrowth in the area surrounding these power-generating plants. State laws require the application of oil or Paris green on these mosquito-infested swamps and the ground methods of application are tedious, costly, and time-consuming.

"If these State statutes could be modified, the seaplane could be introduced as a distributor of Paris green and the costly undertaking of clearing the undergrowth could be avoided.

"Captain H. C. Major of the Bureau of Aeronautics, who is a pioneer in the dusting operations, cites an illustration to the point. To develop an area one-half mile long and four miles wide, by the conventional clearance methods, would require an expenditure of $750,000. By the air method of applying the Paris green, the interest on the $750,000 would be adequate to the purchase of a plane, the equipping of it, and the hiring of a pilot. Thus, the impounding of water for such a hydro-electric development would be simplified, cheapened, and hastened.

"'Due to tremendous and rapid development of hydro-electric impounding in the South,' to quote Dr. L. L. Williams, Jr., of the U. S. Public Health Service, 'it has been necessary for the various State boards of health and malariologists of the Public Health Service to give serious attention to the possibility of the use of the airplane in controlling *Anopheles* (the malarial mosquito) production in these areas.'

"The South Carolina State Board of Health sought a practical demonstration. A Ford transport monoplane from Anacostia, loaned by the Bureau of Aeronautics, was loaded with 500 pounds of Paris green and an equal quantity of soapstone. The machine, soaring only fifty feet above the tops of the trees, covered the 500-acre South Carolina pond in two flights, with 500 pounds of poisonous dust at each trip. A slight breeze was blowing, and the dust was distributed with a surprizing evenness. The time was only one and one-half hours.

"Spectators at this pond had, immediately preceding the flight-dusting operations, removed any doubt as to the existence of mosquito breeding-places in the pond. Carrying dippers, these curious visitors had literally scooped up mosquitoes-in-the-making—eleven out of every thirteen scoops with a dipper producing larvæ.

"After the flight had been in progress for two hours, the spectators again reentered the pond and dipped for young mosquitoes. Within the cleared spaces of the pond, only dead larvæ were produced. In areas clustered with trees and undergrowth, many larvæ were found dead—in fact, all full-grown ones had succumbed to the death-dealing poison—and only the first-stage larvæ remained alive.

"With the elapse of twenty-two hours after the dusting operations, the sanitary engineers and representatives of the Public Health Service sought to determine the mortality rate after the air combat. Cruising about the 500-acre pond in two boats, these Federal and State officials penetrated areas where the vegetation was densest and the floatage heaviest.

"With intensive coverage of twelve acres in the lower section of the pond, scooping a dipper into the water 703 times, only three living mosquito larvæ were found, while eighty-four dead ones and six living pupæ were recovered.

"A German scientist, while in this country, apparently was skeptical as to the penetrative effect of Paris green when scattered from aircraft. At Quantico, this visiting scientist was invited to place the larvæ of malarial mosquitoes in a pan and deposit the latter in the densest undergrowth available.

"Then, to remove this skepticism, a seaplane flying low over the bushy undergrowth where the pan of larvæ was concealed, sprinkled Paris green in the usual death-dealing doses—the larvæ were killed and the Doubting Thomas convinced as to the efficacy of the air raid upon mosquitoes.

"The airplane has thus become one of the most effective agents for controlling malaria infection."

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LETTERS · AND · ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

ANOTHER "ORIGINAL" CLAIMED FOR AMERICA

WHAT EUROPE WILL HAVE TO SAY about our bringing forward "originals" of famous masterpieces, long the pride of their galleries, may be awaited with interest, not unmixed with apprehension, as the tide increases. With the verdict over a famous "Leonardo" awaiting decision, a new claimant appears in Philadelphia with the "original" of a Raffael, to dispute the prestige of the one that has long been a feature of the Pitti Palace in Florence. The curious fact about this latest find is that the painting has been in America since 1843, when it was purchased by Mr. Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, famous in his day, and conveyed to Col. John S. Preston of South Carolina. The Civil War caused it to disappear from sight, and it emerged only in 1927, when it came into the hands of a Philadelphia expert, Chev. Professor Pasquale Farina, who set about cleaning it. In its dingy state it had earned the verdict of other art experts as a "worthless, ugly old thing," and our reproduction of its condition at that time does not belie the epithet. Documents pertaining to the picture perished during the Civil War at the hands of Sherman's Army, we are told by Professor Farina, in a brochure recently issued by him, "but it was accepted as a fact in Colonel Preston's family that $50,000 had been paid by Mr. Powers for the painting after it had been smuggled from the Papal States as contraband." Professor Farina's pamphlet bears the challenging title: "Is the Celebrated 'Impannata,' by Raffael, in the Pitti Palace in Florence a Copy?"; and his argument for the painting in this country runs thus:

Photograph by W. C. Brown, Philadelphia

NOT A PROMISING RAFFAEL

This begrimed canvas had been in America since 1843; Professor Farina believes it has emerged from its dirt a genuine Raffael.

"When I first saw the picture its surface was literally covered with a thick, rough crust of all sorts of substances. Through the layers of these I recognized the work of a great master. Every other art expert who had examined it, said it was a worthless, ugly old thing. In 1927 the owner entrusted it to me, and the result of the care I took of the painting is shown in the series of photographs illustrating my brochure, which I have just issued.

"Keen, observing eyes and a sense of discrimination will discover, by comparing the photographs of both the paintings, the one in Florence and the other in Philadelphia, that the technical, artistic and psychological elements, coupled with the mystic and devotional atmosphere surrounding them, are such as to mark the superiority of the American one, which is a perfect presentment of the Holy Family, and a realistic rendition of a sacred subject, universally known and revered by the Christian world.

"Italy would be happy to see this picture returned to the palace which Cosimo dei Medici thought most fitting for such a glorious masterpiece.

"This great art treasure went through several vicissitudes. From Columbia, South Carolina, it passed from one place to another, and finally to the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Storage Company, in New York City, where I first saw it. . . .

"The many years during which Powers lived in Italy, chiefly in Rome and Florence, presuppose golden opportunities for him to become closely acquainted with prominent men in every walk of life, and with the art treasures housed either in public museums or in private art galleries. His literary attainments, his artistic knowledge, his sociability, politeness and his charming personality caused both the Roman and the Florentine aristocrats to welcome him to their homes. His friendship with the Brownings, the Trollopes, the Hawthornes, the Everetts, Longfellow, Hillard, and Taylor, not mentioning the lesser stars of the literary, scientific and artistic firmament of England and Italy, speaks for itself of his culture, of his preeminence in art, of his immediate daily contact with the élite of the intellectual, social, and, hence, of the political world of his time.

"Informed by hearsay or by confidential knowledge, he probably knew the financial condition of aristocrats, their need, the secrecy to be maintained, and what they would give from their art treasures for financial assistance, or loans. He knew, then, whether any of the art treasures which should be offered for sale, or as collateral, were worthy original works of great masters or not. To him the Altoviti family, from whom he purchased the Madonna, could not have, and would not have, sold any copy of a well-known work of art or a fake. Powers would not have bought it for Colonel Preston, and the latter would not have accepted it from his protégé and friend.

"In ten months of constant work I revealed, millimeter by millimeter, layer by layer, the original purity and brilliance of

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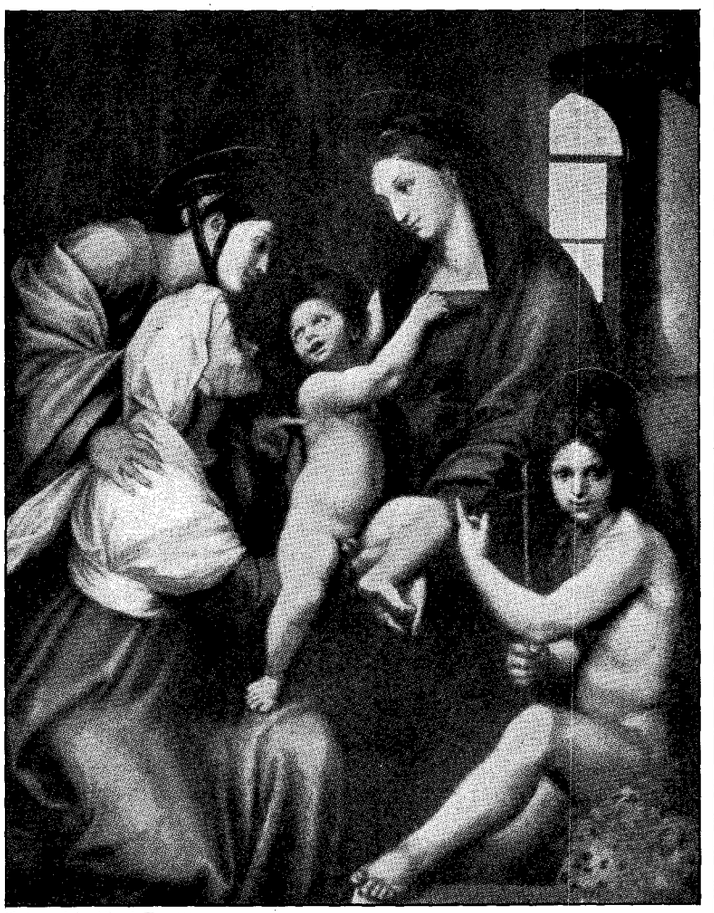
the colors in this, my discovery, until the very colors themselves captivated my eyes, and followed me through European galleries, where great masterpieces, marvelous and impressive on previous visits, seemed to fade under the spell. . . . Protected by the very substances that had for so long a time dimmed the splendor of the original, the American Madonna dell'Impannata had defied atmospheric changes, and had held intact its pristine loveliness. As its beauty emerged from beneath extraneous substances, there was not a brush stroke that had not been placed upon its surface by Raffael himself."

A second jury may perhaps be found to give a clean bill of health to the Leonardo canvas, about which a famous legal contest was waged last spring, and reported in our issue for March 23. At least an opportunity is offered by Justice William Harmon Black, who has denied the motion of the attorneys of Sir Joseph Duveen to dismiss the complaint lodged against him by Madame Hahn for his alleged slander of her painting put forward as the original of the Louvre "La Belle Ferronnière." The contention of Madame Hahn's lawyers in attempting to prove slander was based in part on a statement in his letter to Mr. John J. Harding, a Kansas City expert, who had asked Sir Joseph his opinion of the genuineness of the Hahn version. He declared it a copy of the Louvre picture, and wrote: "As for the authorship of the picture you wrote about, I do not know who painted it, but the Louvre picture is not passed by the most eminent connoisseurs as having been painted by Leonardo da Vinci, and I may say that I am entirely in accord with their opinion. It is suggested that the Louvre picture is very close to Leonardo da Vinci, but is not by his hand. Probably it was painted by Beltraffio."



Photograph by Alinari, Florence

CHALLENGED!

Long known as the "Impannata," by Raffael, one of the glories of the Pitti Palace in Florence, it now is impeached as a copy.

BLAMING IT ALL ON SPOONER

IF DR. SPOONER, THE OXFORD DON FAMED for putting the cart before the horse in his speech, never made but one such blunder, he gave a word to the language which will never be forgotten. A "Spoonerism" is formed by the transposition of letters, initial or otherwise, and the Doctor's famous "kinquering congs their tatles tike" is the prime specimen. An interest in these oddities has recently been revived by the Manchester *Guardian* by holding a competition on the subject, and probably all possible Spoonerisms, genuine and manufactured, were brought forward. This paper warns us that there were Spoonerisms long before Spooner, and that these transpositions "no doubt amused the Pharaohs and possibly provoked raucous laughter in the torch-lit caverns of primitive man"; but for this day and age the glory, such as it is, is all Dr. Spooner's. There is a long list of them which we cut in two for fear of surfeiting the reader:

"Most of the classic examples are, rightly or wrongly, attached to him, and competitors in our Whit Week competition did not forget any of them. They remembered how the Warden of New College delighted to ride 'a well-boiled icycle'; how he carried 'two rags and a bug' with him on train journeys; how he greeted the servant when he called on the Dean of Christ Church with the remark 'Is the bean dizzy?'; how, confronted with pink blancmange and stewed figs, he declared, 'I don't like stink puff; I'll take pig's fleas'; how at the station refreshment-room he demanded a 'bath of milk and a glass bun'; how when visiting a friend who had bought a little country cottage, he congratulated him 'on the nosey little cook' he had secured; how when accosted by the verger while searching the aisle of the church he explained his actions by saying he was looking for 'a little glutton dropt from a bove'; how he said he intended to spend the long vacation 'rambling on the scalps'; how he criticized a student's composition by saying that there were 'too many prowlers in his hose'; how he invited a gathering of advanced Laborites to give 'three cheers for queer old dean,' and described their failure to respond as a 'blushing crow' to his belief in the patriotism of the worker; how he saw 'cattleships and bruisers' at the naval review; how he referred to a famous official report as 'the repeal of Lord Port'; how he accused the charlady of 'peeling the new stoker'; how he advised a lady not to buy at the shops but to 'steal at the doors.'"

And so on. The pulpit, we are told, supplied a good many tales, some of which are new:

"It was Dr. Spooner who asked the congregation to sing with him 'From Iceland's Greasy Mountains'; who discoursed in learned detail on the interrelations of the synospel Goptics; and who referred to 'tearful chidings' of the evangelist. To the goodly company of which he is head there surely belong to the preacher who, using, as his text 'Many are called, etc.,' appealed his hearers to be among the 'fosen chew'; the genial curate who informed an astonished congregation that 'Rabaras was a bobber'; the vicar who in a funeral sermon described a confrère as one who had been a 'shoving leopard' to his flock, and urged the aforesaid flock to respect his 'merished chemory'; the bishop who, describing the miraculous draft of fishes, declared that the Disciples 'shot a most wonderful goal which almost broke the net'; the dean who referred to the emotions of Jonah in the 'bale's whelly'; the nervous layman who made the Scriptures say that it is easy for a camel to go through 'the knee of an idol'; the archdeacon who hoped that the congregation would be filled with 'fresh veal and new zigor'; and the pastor who warned his hearers that there is no peace in the home where 'a dinner swells.'

"The story of the clerical lecturer who referred to the 'Pilgrim's bunions' strikes one as apocryphal, but a competitor vouches for the fact that it was a Manchester rector who referred to the 'corn-mines of Tinwall.' A Stockport reader vouches for the lady in a class-meeting testimony who thanked the Lord

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that she was no longer 'running with the muddy guiltitude.' A Glasgow minister confesses to have read the line of a famous hymn as 'Not crones and throwns but men,' to the amusement and amazement of his congregation, and a Manchester clergyman was horrified to learn after service that he had read in II. Kings iv. 20, 'He sat on her noos till neen, and then died.'"

The platform, the stage and also ordinary life add their quotas:

"No less a politician than Lord Oxford is accused of having refused to alter a bill by one 'tit or jottle,' and a titled politician gets the credit of having welcomed a rural audience as 'noble tons of soil.' A reader heard an opponent describe a Conservative candidate at this election as a 'bull-flooded Protectionist,' and another recalled the Labor candidate who declared that his party was not one only of manual workers, but included 'boilers of the train.' There is a war-time flavor about the story of the speaker who ascribed the safe passage of troops to France to the vigilance of the 'Flannel Sheet,' while the pacifist may chuckle over the too enthusiastic praiser of great men who declared that 'the greatest forces, the greatest educationists for peace and brotherhood were War and Shells.'

"The too-familiar quotation may easily betray one. Shakespearian actors know of the careless colleague who in 'Richard III' bade 'My lord, stand back, and let the parson cough.' A popular reciter is said to have given a well-known line from 'The Brook' as 'With here and there a "trusty lout,"' and one is almost tempted to believe that some one did recite

> Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note
> As his horse on the ramparts we curried.

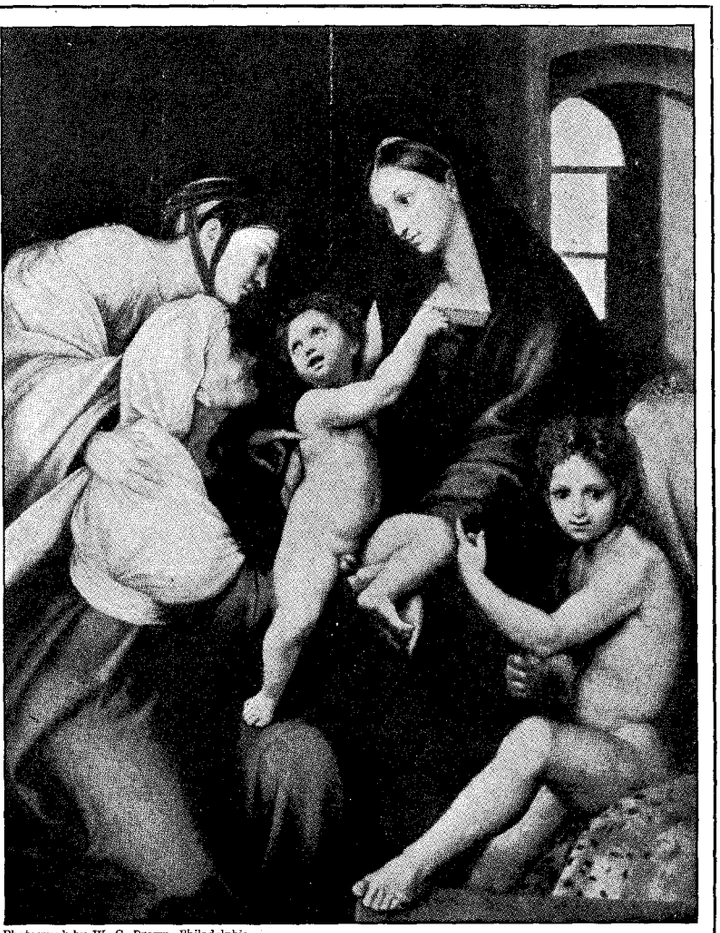
"And even in the routine of life the 'Spoonerism' occurs. The gentlemen who entered muddy from a wintry day risked having misunderstood the angry request. 'Hush that brat; it's roaring with pain outside,' and the servant who was instructed to 'take the flea off my cat and heave it at the louse of my mother-in-law' had a clear case for pardon if he didn't. The story of the nervous footman who alarmed the bishop by the sudden announcement 'Grace, your Grouse' is fit mate to the story vouched for by a Bedford reader who scandalized the waitress by requesting 'soft toes on roast at once.' A Leigh reader relates how a friend informed an astonished room that he had walked from Warwick to Winnington, when he meant he had walked from Winwick to Warrington, and a former student of Manchester University recalls a geological outing during which the demonstrator, desiring to call attention to the erratic formation of certain rocks, suddenly said, 'Look, gentlemen, at those very erotic blacks on the shore.'"

THE COVER.—The cover pleasantly typifies the freedom of the children from school tasks, and the return to nature which the season permits. The picture is painted in oil, but the artist has achieved the fresh brilliance of pastel.

Edward Dufner was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1872. He studied at the Art Students League of Buffalo under Bridgman and at the Art Students League of New York under Mowbray; in Paris under J. P. Laurens and Whistler. He has also traveled and studied in Spain and Italy. He was an instructor at the Art Students League of Buffalo from 1903 to 1908, at the Art Students League of New York from 1908 to 1917, and at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, during the summer of 1925. Among Mr. Dufner's awards are the Albright prize and scholarship, in 1893; Honorable Mention and first Wanamaker prize, American Art Association, Paris, 1899; Bronze Medal, Pan-American Exposition, 1901; Honorable Mention, Paris Salon, 1902; Fellowship Prize, Buffalo Society of Artists, 1904; Silver Medal, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; William T. Evans Prize, American Water Color Society, 1909; Julius Levy Prize, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, 1922; Walter Lippincott Prize, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1924; Gold Medal, National Art Competition, New York, 1925. He is a member of the National Academy of Design, of the American Water Color Society, New York Water Color Club, Salmagundi Club, Allied Artists of America, Lotus Club, and National Arts Club.

BECKY COMES BACK

TO MAKE THACKERAY COME BACK and seem veritable even in a rather modern manner was an achievement of the annual revival of the Players Club. "Becky Sharp," with fragrant memories of Mrs. Fiske, Maurice Barrymore, and Tyrone Power, was the vehicle which overcame even these handicaps. Some in the audiences that filled the Knickerbocker Theater to overflowing for the one week that the occasion prescribes no doubt missed something of the bittersweet of Mrs. Fiske's *Becky*, but Mary Ellis in other respects gave a performance that mollified the possessors of these thirty-year-old memories, and filled with entire satisfaction all the newcomers to this old play. As Mr. Percy Hammond in *The Herald Tribune* expresses a wish which some enterprising manager may fulfil, we will give his account of what may yet be in store for those not privileged to see this year's revival:



Photograph by W. C. Brown, Philadelphia

IS THIS THE REAL RAFFAEL?

Professor Farina, after cleaning and restoring the canvas reproduced on page 21, declares it is and maintains its superiority to the Florence example.

"It also will give you a chance to throw your hat in the air with enthusiasm for Miss Mary Ellis as *Mrs. Rawdon Crawley*. This impersonation of the colonel's lady in her airy, sordid, sinning is, to my mind, the keenest essay in comedy that has blest the theater since the mettlesome Mrs. Fiske became a veteran. You have known Miss Ellis as young, lovely, and skilled in all items of the craft, from Ampico opera to Yiddish folk-tragedy. But you will probably be amazed at the capacity she brings to the rôle of *Becky Sharp*. Its intelligence, beauty and adroitness give certain credibility to a character sometimes incredible, even in your set of Thackeray.

From the scenes of *Becky's* 'dismal precocity,' through her triumphs and catastrophes, she is steadily valid. You can believe in her as she insults *Lady Bareacres*, flirts with her

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uxorious husband, tells 'how to live on nothing a year,' conspires with the slimy *Steyne*, and is caught at it. In one place, I thought, she was inferior to Mrs. Fiske. When Mrs. Fiske sang in the third act, she sang a little off-key, as, of course, *Becky* would. Miss Ellis, being an honest vocalist, was true to tone, and gave us quite a delightful and impromptu solo. She was altogether so fine that I wish Mr. Tyler, Mr. Gest, Mr. Ames, or some other philanthropic producer would endow her, and Mr. Basil Sydney, too, in a season's run of 'Becky Sharp.'

"The old play is as bright as ever in its speech, despite the tarnishing influence of the years, and only a few of its episodes, such as the off-stage billiard game, are not done according to modern specifications. The famous Brussels ball is miraculously disciplined by Mr. Digges, the director, even to its theatric 'tag,' as *Becky* says, 'There they go, dying for their country, while I'm dying for my breakfast.' The dramatic circumstances of the supper with *Steyne* are likewise excellent—as indeed are all the other pictures and incidents of the comedy.

"Mr. Sydney's *Rawdon Crawley* had been regarded with suspicion by the few tottering patriarchs who lent their autumnal presence to last night's lively disinterment. They had seen the unparalleled Maurice Barrymore in the rôle, and were fearful that Mr. Sydney would be desecrating. But he was not so at all, playing the honest, innocent rascal with a soft bluffness that was pleasantly captivating. Mr. Moffat Johnson, as *Lord Steyne*, similarly had the traditions of Tyrone Power and Holbrook Blinn to satisfy, which he did, pretty well. The event permits numerous sturdy veterans to brush the cobwebs off, and to frisk again before the public. Among these is Mr. James T. Powers, who makes his annual appearance in a thoroughly laughable picture of *Sir Pitt Crawley*, and by his sagacious and sometimes legitimate clowning, wins applause. You will like Miss Margaret St. John, too, for her quiet comedy as *Lady Bareacres*—as you will at least 50 percentum of the artistes and artists whose names are listed in the census at the head of this report."

For purposes of comparison we quote some reflections on the performance of other years given also in *The Herald Tribune*. The first speaker is Mrs. Fiske herself, tho disguised under the name of a character for which she is also famous, and which she has lately brought forward in revival:

"*Rawdon Crawley*, Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh pointed out, is the only one of a host of lovers for whom *Becky* shows any real affection, and in that one exception is displayed perhaps the only suggestion that *Becky* knew the qualities of pity. Mr. Langdon Mitchell's play centers around *Becky's* intrigue with *Lord Steyne*, and in its development her predatory nature is bared as she slyly makes her way to wealth and social position. *Becky's* struggle to reach her goal and the culminating downfall and disgrace call for a wideness of range and temperament seldom met with on the stage.

"Maurice Barrymore, then one of the most admired of American actors, was the *Rawdon Crawley*, and scored a pronounced success by his skilful portrayal of the softening effect of love upon a simple and rough nature. It was said at the time that he had not had a part so suited to bring out the best of his capabilities for a long period. Tyrone Power made of *Lord Steyne* a gloomy, baleful figure, depicting the depravity of that nobleman with grim impressiveness. It was a night of triumph for these two popular actors, and also for William F. Owen, who as the vain, silly, gluttonous *Joseph Sedley*, was considered to have given one of the best studies of a Thackeray character seen on the American stage."

As Mrs. Fiske was not asked to speak in her own behalf, the writer of this article goes back to William Winter, the old-time dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune* for a bit of stage history:

"Mrs. Fiske's impersonation of *Becky Sharp* revealed a distinct ideal, it was remarkable for its physical as well as mental brilliancy, its clear and pure verbal utterance, and its splendid energy. The element in *Becky's* character that is chiefly fascinating is her sprightly humor, her intolerance of stupid conventionality. This shows itself in scornful satire of pumps and prigs, of arrogant conceit, of empty ostentation and of pretentious folly. This attribute of the character was made delightfully clear by Mrs. Fiske, and the actress also consistently maintained a certain feverish buoyancy and glittering excitement.

"It would be useless to make *Becky Sharp* as callous and as flippantly frivolous on the stage as she often is in the book, for that would defeat dramatic purpose. Mrs. Fiske furnished what the dramatist omitted—*Becky's* idea of her self-justification; for, very artfully, she laid a strong emphasis on the memory of *Becky's* ill-treated and misguided childhood, and also on her inherent inability to escape from the blight of evil ways.

"The performance, moreover, had wonderful variety—its demeanor fluctuating from demure gravity and sweet candor to mordant bitterness, and its moods of feeling ranging from icy sarcasm and merry banter to passionate excitement and frenzied despair. The personality commonly denoted as the woman of the world has not, in our day, been better portrayed; and, as a general judgment on this play and this performance, it may with truth be said that Mr. Mitchell has got more out of the book of 'Vanity Fair,' for dramatic purposes, than anybody else that ever touched the subject, and that Mrs. Fiske has given to one of the most truthful, brilliant and wonderful creations of fiction a visible, beautiful and lasting form. Her success was great."

FEEDING THE ENGLISH STAGE

THE "LITTLE THEATER" IN ENGLAND is helping Broadway to survive, says a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. Not that any one has heard that the famous street, which here means the theaters along its way, was in danger of dissolution. But this is a journalist's way of saying that American plays have been the savior of the English theater manager. In America the Little Theater movement has breathed new life into the American drama; as the writer puts it, "the little theater represents a revolt from the methods and the materialism of Broadway." Some points of contrast between this country and England are noted:

"The reason for the difference is that the art theater, the highbrow producer and the intellectual young actor arrived in England much later than they did in America. When they arrived in America the 'regular' theater was artistically bankrupt but not financially so. In England, where these reform elements have only recently come to the surface, the theater is bankrupt, both ways, and regular managers have become too timid to try out new productions. They buy or import what they know has been successful in America or in the rest of Europe, if they can not get hold of a sure-fire hit from Edgar Wallace or Eden Phillpotts or the rest of the rapidly thinning-out standard line of English best-seller dramatists.

"But even American successes are becoming scarce, so a new source of supply is eagerly seized. The new source that has opened is the little-theater movement, the theater of experiment. What the commercial and comparatively powerful manager is afraid to do, the impecunious highbrows are doing for him; trying out new plays, irrespective of their success qualities, and those that are successful they turn over to the 'regular' manager to be exploited. The exploiter, of course, is only too glad to be relieved of the risk.

"The most prominent of these art theaters in London, the Arts Theater Club and the Gate Theater Studio, have begun to feed the commercial stage with some of the best successes it has had the good fortune to get hold of within the last two years. It produced R. C. Sheriff's 'Journey's End' with the very same cast that afterward took it to New York, and it sponsored the dramatic version of Christopher Morley's 'Thunder on the Left,' Pirandello's 'Six Characters in Search of an Author,' Reginald Berkley's 'The Lady of the Lamp,' as well as a number of other 'normal' successes.

"The Gate Theater Studio, which represents the left wing of the movement, has gone farther afield in its searches for the truly significant. It has become the London home of Eugene O'Neill, whose 'Hairy Ape' and 'All God's Chilluns' were given worthy and powerful presentations before genuinely appreciative audiences.

"The latest production at this theater is Frantisek Langer's powerful play, 'The Outskirts,' excellently translated from the original Czech.

"Outside London perhaps the most successful of the little art theaters is the Cambridge Festival Theater, managed by Terence Grey, which is a flourishing concern. It caters to the population of Cambridge and its university and fills intermittent engagements at Oxford as well. So the younger generation, at any rate, has a modern theater which appeals to the intelligence of the 'intellectual.' As in America, the movement has come to stay. Whether it will become much more than a prop to the regular theater, whether it will help the English drama to remember its more glorious past, remains to be seen."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

WHY DOUBT THRIVES ON THE CAMPUS

IF THE CAMPUS VIEWS RELIGION as "not all that it's cracked up to be," it is possibly because the forays into learning on which the student is conducted succeed more in throwing dust into his eyes than in giving him a clear and convincing picture of life and its meaning. It is quite common to speak of the indifference to religion found on the college campus, but a Yale senior tells us in *The Homiletic Review* that the intellectual atmosphere of the campus, quite as much as elsewhere, reflects the fact that this is not only a transitional period when enormous readjustments in science are being made that require a vast amount of questioning and testing of old doctrines, but also an age of rapid discovery in which new areas of human life are being subjected to analysis and interpretation. "The spectacular upheaval in physics and astronomy; the popular adoption of relativity; the dozen schools of modern psychology, with their varying opinions of mind and personality—all have the result of making life seem hopelessly complex," says this Yale student, Mr. E. McClung Fleming. "Pouring into the immature mind as it looks on the relative simplicity and apparent dogmatism of religious assertions, they threaten to make any readjustment a baffling problem. And often these apparently endless complications," he says, "do so succeed in dividing the individual from the simple truth that he is left alone, wondering. Can religion possibly be fitted into this involved picture?" Mr. Fleming, who was asked by the editor of *The Homiletic Review* to give his opinion of "the real disposition of men in college toward religion," replies that large numbers of students are kept from experiencing any personal conviction about religion through the difficulty of interpreting the familiar Sunday-school principles into modern terms of thought. Consider this:

"LITTLE DIPS"

"Here and there," says E. McClung Fleming, Yale senior, in speaking of modern education, "aggravate a doubt as to the uniqueness or validity of the religious experience." But, "with improved guidance," he says, "the student world can and will rediscover a vital relation to religion."

"Little dips here and there into popular psychological treatises also aggravate a growing doubt as to the uniqueness or validity of the religious experience, while a profusion of technical labels and descriptive terms seems to belittle and vulgarize its claims. Thus the very words 'sin,' 'conversion,' 'salvation,' are generally tabued, and when not totally unknown, appear as pathetic reminders of the revival meeting than which nothing is held in greater suspicion. So pronounced indeed is the disgust of anything approaching emotionalized revivals that it is often found helpful in recommending student attendance at a religious meeting to assure the prospective auditor that it has nothing to do with the distasteful institution! Naturally this suspicion spreads out to other religious activities as well.

"Nor do the specific claims of the Christian religion escape the popular penchant for destructive criticism. The common attacks on the historicity, divinity, or uniqueness of Christ as well as on the practical nature of his teaching contribute to produce a coolness toward Christianity often not suffered by religion in general.

"Such further tendencies as to exaggerate the pathological character of religious enthusiasm; to reduce prayer to autosuggestion; to regard all religions as equally true and valid, and dispose of the missionary program as gross presumption—these have their hold on a number of minds, and center attention on the negative aspects and the failures of historical religion, while overlooking the best and most representative elements in it."

The net result of these complex tendencies on the young student's mind, writes this Yale senior, is to produce alienation:

"The student, if seldom aggressively antagonistic to religion, yet feels it to lie outside of his every-day life, his vital interests, or daily needs. He will go his way, religion can go hers. Or, commonly, if intellectual assent is given to the broader religious assertions, there is little inner response to its demands. Remarkably few students possess really meaningful convictions about religion which they are consciously practising. Another aspect of this alienation is evident in the common query witnessing to the pressure of the pragmatic attitude. 'Why should I be interested? What of real value can you show me that religion has to offer?' Religion is thus often felt to be just another one of those many agencies outside us competing for our patronage, and which must therefore prove its own case or lose our support. In other words, a number of forces have combined to eliminate any sense of responsibility for or membership in the area of religion on the part of the student; and instead of finding in the truth never presented to him—that religion is still in the making—a challenge that enlists his support in an endeavor to experience and express in new forms, new terms, new actions, the meaningful values of religious experience, he is encouraged to regard as none of his business this concern of other men. For himself, the ordinary student will be satisfied to follow a private code of ethics or adhere to a personal philosophy of life generally considered to be adequate to the exigencies of his moral life. It is widely felt that there is little value or need in organizing or institutionalizing these intimately personal considerations."

However, this feeling of alienation does not arise from either a deep or premeditated conviction about the essential inadequacy of religion, writes Mr. Fleming. "Indeed," he says, "there can generally be discovered at the bottom of this questioning, skeptical, or indifferent attitude a real, if often unreasoned, respect for the values associated with religion, and, when directly faced with the issue, an acknowledged recognition of its irreplaceable worth and universal necessity. Largely because of this the college student is usually willing to give religion at least a fair chance to 'state its case,' and will often seek independently some exposition of its claims in a desire to understand it at its best." Mr. Fleming speaks of a small group which is engaging in Christian activities and trying to glimpse the ideal, and says that its numbers are undoubtedly increasing. Finally, he suggests as a remedy what now must be familiar to those interested in religious education, but which receives added force from the campus:

"First and last there must be more adequate, and sympathetic, and intelligent religious education. It is improbable that amid the host of other considerations forcefully, if unsystematically, thrust upon the student he can be expected to appreciate religious realities by mere intuitive perception. Indeed there is

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an almost universal ignorance of just what religion itself has to offer, or why it is really necessary or valuable. It is very true that the student must in some way be made to realize a need for the values that religion alone can give.

"It is probable, too, that religious education will not be able to ignore the vast and growing fabric of scientific data so readily appealed to by the skeptical student. For many the path to religious conviction must lead through and not around these. That with this improved guidance the student world will rediscover a vital relation to religion can hardly be doubted."

FULL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN ITALY

ANY UNCERTAINTY THAT MAY STILL BE FELT concerning whether Protestants have complete religious freedom under the Lateran Treaty, which recognizes the Pope as the sovereign in the Vatican City State and the Roman Catholic faith as the State religion in Italy, may be cleared up by a Protestant's announcement that the new laws, instead of suppressing Protestant liberties, provide new and stronger guaranties for the protection of individuals and societies in freedom of conscience and worship. An authoritative summary of these laws is made by the Rev. E. J. Bradford, chairman of the Italian District of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and resident in Rome.

As published in *The Methodist Recorder* (London) and reprinted in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), these are the chief points in Mr. Bradford's summary:

"Article 1—Religious cults different from the Catholic Apostolic and Roman are admitted in the kingdom, as long as they do not profess principles or follow rites which are contrary to public order or morality.

"Article 2—The institutions of such cults may be recognized as moral entities, by means of Royal Decrees, on the proposal of the Ministry of Justice in concert with the Ministry of the Interior, after the Council of State and the Cabinet Council have been consulted and heard. Such moral entities are subject to the civil laws concerning government authorization for the acquirement and alienation of the property of moral entities. Special rules for control by the State may further be established in the Decree for the creation of each moral entity.

"Article 3—The nomination of the ministers of cults different from the State religion must be notified to the Minister of Justice or of Religious Affairs for approval. No civil effect can be recognized of the ministerial acts of his ministry in the case of a minister of religion if his nomination has not obtained the approval of government.

"Article 4—Difference of cult does not create an obstacle to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, or render any one ineligible for civil and military service.

"Article 5—Discussion of religious matters is entirely free.

"Article 6—Parents or guardians may demand dispensation on behalf of their children from attendance at religious instruction in the public schools.

"Article 7—Matrimony celebrated before any of the ministers of religion indicated in Article 3 produces the same effect as matrimony celebrated before the officer of the Civil State, when the following Articles shall have been observed.

"Articles 8-12 contain the rules for the celebration of matrimony by non-Roman Catholic ministers of religion which place them in the same position in reference to the celebration of matrimony as Roman Catholic priests and in a similar position to Authorized Persons in England."

Lauding the public policy which brought about this complete religious freedom, Mr. Bradford says:

"Fuller liberty than this no Church has the right to expect from a State or its laws; and it would be more than ungracious to withhold the highest praise and profoundest gratitude from the statesmen who have been so broad-minded and sagaciously just as to conceive and insure such liberty to a small minority in a State where such a measure is not easily proposed, or carried into effect, without immense moral courage and tremendous authority. One must admire the courage and force of Fascism, which has never hesitated to look its enemies in the face, and in this momentous crisis has strongly said: 'Every man's soul is his own, and no man shall interfere between him and God.'"

MORE CHRISTIANITY THAN CHRISTIANS IN JAPAN

IT WOULD TAKE TEN THOUSAND YEARS to make Japan Christian at the present rate of advance, .01 per cent. a year, recently said an English missionary and a Japanese pastor, we read in *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo). But tho the Christian Church is numerically small in the Land of the Rising Sun, we are assured that its influence can not be measured in figures. The Christians of registered church membership now number 154,521, an increase of 5,237 over last year, according to a statement by the National Christian Council, announced in the same paper. It is reported, however, we read, that the actual number of church members is much greater.

The Presbyterian Church leads the list with 40,866 members, as the figures are given in the Tokyo paper. The Methodist Church is next, with 32,783, then the Congregational Church, with 27,837, and the Episcopal Church, with 22,235. The other nineteen Protestant churches have numbers ranging from 100 to 4,217. The total roll of Sunday-school pupils is 158,787, and of these the Methodists have the largest list, with 45,258, the Presbyterians 34,700, the Congregationalists 22,623, and the Episcopalians 20,023. The numbers for the other churches range from 300 to 5,192. If the figures are added for the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, notes *The Japan Advertiser*, the total membership is still under 300,000, as against a population of 60,000,000. Thus less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the population has embraced Christianity, and, says the Tokyo paper, less than half of that can be claimed by the churches of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, "which have labored with the greatest energy, always backing their preaching with educational, medical, and social work of high value." Exploring the matter further, *The Japan Advertiser* points out that the apparent failure of Christianity among the Japanese is more striking because during the same period Japan was peculiarly open to new influences, and adopted industrialism, militarism, science, and representative government on a national scale. But, it is observed:

"The modern missionary knows what his predecessor did not know—that Christianity when it came to Japan was not rushing into a spiritual vacuum nor yet coming with the promise of regeneration to an exhausted society. One of the striking features of the age is the increasing respect in which missionaries hold Buddhism as they come to know it better. One of the unforeseen effects of the impact of Christianity is the rejuvenation of Buddhism. Under the stimulus of the rival from overseas, the Buddhist sects have developed remarkable activity, the educational and spiritual standards of the priesthood have been raised, and beginnings have been made with the charitable works which Christianity enjoins on its followers."

The truth, then, concludes *The Japan Advertiser*, is that the influence of Christian teaching in Japan can not be measured, tho no one can live in the country without becoming conscious of it. For instance:

"It is doing more than anything else to raise the status of women from an Oriental to a modern level. It has put new life in the religious consciousness of the nation, and has taught the Japanese people the dignity of service for the weak. Innumerable Japanese who have never embraced the Christian faith have absorbed its influence. The late Marquis Okuma declared that Christianity was the substance of his own life. The Japanese Christians are the salt of the nation.

"The missionaries' great feat has been not the conversion of a certain number of Japanese, but the foundation of a vigorous native church. This church is developing on its own lines, and it seems likely that it will eventually evolve a Japanese form of Christianity in which the fifty or so divisions of Christian work in Japan will be merged. It is the test of Christianity that it can adapt itself to all civilizations and improve all, and the future lies with the native church in Japan. That church is the child of the West's half-century of missionary effort—and who measures a child's worth by his size?"

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THE CHURCH'S RIGHT TO LOBBY

CERTAINLY THE CHURCHES HAVE A LOBBY in Washington, and thank God for it, exclaims *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), which argues that the churches have every ethical right to be so represented. The activities of a church lobby, as this independent weekly sees it, are a part of the application of the right of petition guaranteed by the Constitution. Moreover, it is asserted, "the right of lobby of the free Protestant churches will come nearer meeting the most exacting tests of democratic theory than any lobby at any capitol." The editorial of the Chicago weekly is called forth by Senator Copeland's published complaint against the activities of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals. Unfortunately, the word carries evil connotations, and has become a "tin can to tie to the tail of any person or movement concerned with public affairs whom the epithet-slinger may dislike. And the newspapers which are ringing the changes on the pernicious influence of the church lobby," says *The Christian Century*, "are simply trying, by evoking an epithet, to frighten the champions of causes with which an influential portion of the press is out of sympathy." Lobbying is sinister and corrupt, we are told, when it is exercised by "citizens who are prompted by sinister and corrupt motives, by citizens who seek for themselves, or the parties by whom they are employed, some special privilege or other gain at the expense of the common good." And the only cure for such lobbying "is for decent people to do the other kind of lobbying, that is, lobbying in the interest of public welfare as over against special privilege. The bigger and more efficient this legitimate lobby becomes the more wholesome will be our democracy, the more just will be our laws, and the more evenly will they be enforced." Admitting, then, that there is a church lobby and proclaiming its pride in the fact, *The Christian Century* argues:

"Compared to the powerful and permanently organized lobbies representing special privileges in connection with tariff schedules and agricultural legislation and Army and Navy expansion and Interstate Commerce and the brewers and distillers who hope to get their business back again—compared to such lobbies, the Church lobby is but a frail and thin expression of that body of political idealism which churches by their very nature generate. But we thank God for it, because it registers the immeasurably important fact that the Church is awakening to its social responsibility. It is becoming aware that its own essential function goes beyond its dealings with individuals, beyond what is connoted by its services of worship, and extends into the social order itself, whose very structure it is the church's business activity to transform and redeem.

"How can it be otherwise? The churches are bound to be concerned with the legislative measures whereby the State seeks to regulate society. Their function is unreal unless they are ready to do what they legitimately can to insure that those measures do not conflict with and nullify the moral and social standards which in every sphere it is the function of the Church to maintain. There is nothing underhanded, nothing that calls for apology, in such activity on the part of the churches. They might as well write Ichabod over their doors unless they are concerned with these matters. The churches stultify themselves when they proclaim moral and social ideals, and at the same time show indifference as to whether those ideals are organized in the legal structure of the social order which is being erected by the State."

Public interest in the church lobby should be directed, therefore, says *The Christian Century*, not to discover whether or not there is a church lobby, but to an examination of the legitimacy of its activities:

"This is the issue that counts. But to make a scandalous news story out of the bare fact that the churches through their Federal Council, and the several denominations through specially appointed officials, do some lobbying in Washington is ridiculous. Who should lobby, if not the free Protestant churches of the United States? Their lobby will come nearer meeting the most exacting tests of democratic theory than any lobby at any capitol. Of all the lobbies at any capitol a church lobby is the most unselfish, the least contaminated with motives of private gain, the most single-eyed in its devotion to public welfare, the most overt, the least clandestine, the most incorruptible and the least suspect of using corrupt methods to gain its ends. The public has the right to challenge the ends which the Church is striving to achieve, and it is clearly within the right of any newspaper or public official to criticize the methods used by the agents of the churches in their lobbying, but to gloat over the discovery that there is a church lobby is as undemocratic as it is ridiculous.

"*The Christian Century* has had occasion more than once to criticize the Federal Council of Churches for certain policies which it was advocating at Washington. We reaffirm the right to do so, and we are sure the Federal Council will be the first to acknowledge our right. But we would leave no doubt that we regard the existence of a body, created by the churches themselves, one of whose functions is to reflect the mind of the churches to the makers and administrators of the nation's laws—we would leave no doubt that we regard this fact as one of the most important achievements of the free churches of Protestantism in the past half-century, and not of the churches alone, but of American democracy itself."

JUDAS

By John Richard Moreland

I USED to hate the man
Each time I thought of this:
How he could calmly plot and plan;
Betray love with a kiss.

But one day as I stood
Where men count silver, gold,
I heard them barter for His blood
Just as men did of old.

Bright coins were counted out,
I had my part of this;—
Then fled. . . . His words were as a knout. . . .
"Betrayest me with a kiss?"

And now I know how one
Can give Love up to die. . . .
Hate is a hunger never done
Until it crucify!

—*The Churchman, New York.*

MORE MISSIONARIES ANSWERING THE CALL—Here is something to cheer those who have been mourning over the "failure of foreign missions." "Among the several signs which point to an increasing interest in Christian missions abroad is the fact that the number of new missionaries sailing in 1928 exceeded those sailing in 1927 by over one hundred," says *The Student Volunteer Bulletin*. "This is the first year since 1920 to show an increase over the previous year. In spite of a few exceptions among the various sending agencies, it appears that in general the foreign-mission boards are less hampered by finances than in previous years." *The Bulletin* continues:

"Outgoing missionaries last year numbered 667. Yet it must be remembered that even these 667 new missionaries who did sail in 1928 are not enough to maintain missionary personnel abroad at the present totals. Conservative estimates state that at least 1,500 new missionaries are needed annually to make good the inevitable losses, due to retirement, ill-health, and other causes, of the total Protestant mission forces of about 30,000 missionaries. In the past, North America has furnished over four-sevenths of that total. This means that at least 850 new missionaries will be needed each year from North America if our boards are to maintain their present missionary forces. However, the average for the past three years has been 28 per cent. below the required replacement number."

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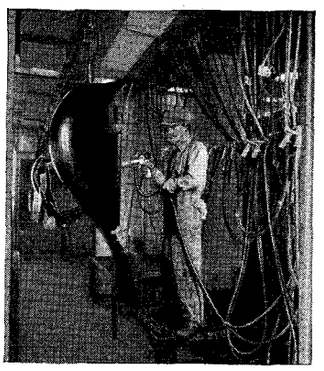
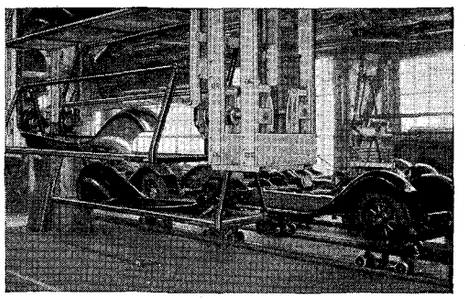
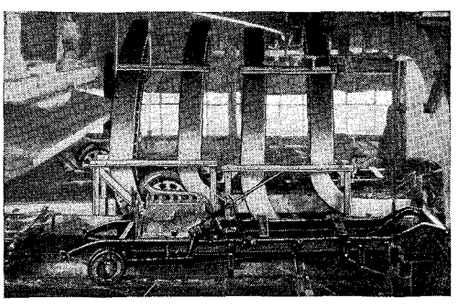


In Hudson's finishing shops, great batteries of lacquerspray guns play their part in making choice of color possible at no extra cost.



Like a "ferris wheel," the fender conveyor keeps bringing down the variously colored fenders to their appointed chassis—always exactly the right color at exactly the right time.



Here the wheels meet the chassis. They are individually lacquered for this exact chassis. This marvel of synchronization is repeated 1900 times a day in the Hudson factory—and always the right wheel for the right chassis.

Choice of

Challenging the interest of all who love beauty and *individual distinction*

The Chicago Tribune says:

Hudson-Essex, in its new factory program, is marketing 176 color combinations and 225 different types of cars, and is manufacturing them in mass production with the same s and resultant economy that ordin marks the production of cars w are precisely alike in color and de the factory announces. Under present movement the company is livering 1,900 cars a day and as bles the 40,000 parts which go to m them up from an area five m across with remarkable precision. achievement of turning out a hig complicated machine in a varie of colors and types to the numbe 1,900 a day in a plant built to ha 900 cars a day, is considered on the marvels of modern motor building.

The New York Times says:

The significance of all this is not that the Hudson company, in offering such a wide variety of color combinations at established prices, has hit upon a plan for selling more automobiles. That's the company's business. The fact of interest to a progressive industry, and to those who want the benefits of modern industrialism without the drab sameness that used to seem an essential part of it, is that the company has done something definite to accelerate the tendency toward individuality in a world of mass production.

At no extra cost—a Choice of Colors on any model, from a variety so wide you have almost individual distinction. A new industrial achievement!

At no extra cost—the comfort and stability of 4 Hydraulic Shock Absorbers. At no extra cost—the assurance and smooth, positive action of new type double-action 4-wheel Brakes.

At no extra cost—the smart, fine car appearance of radiator shutters and their efficient control of motor heat in all weather.

At no extra cost—air-cleaner, windshield wiper, starter on dash, electric gauge for fuel and oil on dash, safety lock, and all bright parts chromium plated for lasting newness and beauty.

All are valuable features—all features you want. They are essential to a complete, fine, modern car. In Essex the Challenger, you get these "extras" at NOT ONE CENT OF EXTRA COST. Add them up yourself, and you will see above $100 in extra value in those items alone.

And when you have weighed all the other advantages of Essex the Challenger in Performance, Fine Appearance, and Economy, remember these "extras" also when you compare it with any car within several hundred dollars of its price.

ESSEX

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COLOR at no extra cost

$695

AND UP AT FACTORY

Standard Equipment includes: *4 hydraulic shock absorbers—electric gauge for gas and oil—radiator shutters—saddle lamps—windshield wiper—glare-proof rear-view mirror—electrolock—controls on steering wheel—all bright parts chromium-plated.*

THE CHALLENGER

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned

ROBERT SENCOURT has discovered in *The Monthly Observer*, a little magazine in manuscript published in 1869, certain otherwise unpublished poems of George Meredith. He prints them in *The Commonweal* (New York). Here is the first of these interesting documents of the great novelist's "first period":

SAINT THERESE

By George Meredith

With holy earnest eyes enshrined,
She bendeth on her knees;
Her voice is heard above the wind
Shrill from the northern seas;
The sisters stoop on either hand,
She smileth mild on each,
And in the wind a choral band
Comes singing to her speech.

Her hands are tented, palm to palm,
When folded as in rest,
Beneath her dawning eyelids calm
Upon her snow-white breast,
Her snowy garments rustle clear,
As snowflakes rise and mix,
And to her neck there presseth near
A silver crucifix.

Around her gloried form, the air
Is starred with falling snows
That cover all the convent bare
With symbolled pure repose.
Above her haloed head, the sky
Is studded thick with spheres
All swimming to one blissful eye
Whose eye is bright with tears.

She knoweth that the time will come,
And in the deepened night
Discerneth well her heaven home,
The morning and the light,
And through the shadow of her pain
A seraph sister voice
But now she meeteth once again
That others may rejoice.

ON the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of Anzac Day, in memory of the Australian soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the Great War, *The Sydney Bulletin* published this poem by Kathleen Dalziel of Victoria:

LEST WE FORGET

By Kathleen Dalziel

There shall be apples in harvest still, and spring-time blossoms again,
Summer returning and green on the hill with the early autumn rain;
But never Australia's fallen sons to the things that they used to know
While the sun goes round, or the river runs, till Gabriel's trumpets blow.

From the waves that lift by the Leeuwin green to the far Ægean sea,
From the rippling wheat of the Riverine to the plains of Picardy,
From Queensland rivers, from scarp and scar where Gippsland's sky-lines stand,
Their graves are scattered from Flanders far to the rim of the Holy Land.

Bugles of color the spring shall blow of the wattle's faëry gold:
Cohorts of summer shall sweeping go over the far hill's fold;
Winter shall march with his myriads gray where the hoary rain-wreaths fall—
All of them call to each "Come home," but they answer never at all.

Never at all, though April seeks where the early heath-flower starts,
Or the flowering almond of August speaks to unforgetting hearts.
We read the message, we hear the call, but they their conflicts cease;
They rest with God's stars over them in the dreamless halls of Peace.

Yet, maybe, an army's ghostly drum beats up from the far-away,
Unseen, unheard, where a myriad come to memory's call to-day
From alien graves o'er oceans wide to their marching kith and kin,
Comrade by comrade they stand beside when the bugle sounds "Fall in."

There shall be honey-gold harvest wheat and glory that spring regains,
Summer in shimmering veils of heat, and the misty mountain rains;
But never the sons Australia bred, to the land that was their own,
Till earth gives up her glorious dead, and Gabriel's trump be blown.

IN *Poetry*, published in Chicago, we find an interesting group of poems by the young Chicagoan who last year won the Young Poet's Prize. Here is one of them:

BURGLARS

By Maurice Lesemann

Did you ever know of a more noisy, more bungle-some pair of burglars
Than wind and rain?
Working all night to jimmy one door-lock, drawing diamond after diamond
Down one pane?
Then suddenly going wild and trying to throw the whole house
Into the lane?
They'll not get in, but when you walk around out of doors in the morning
You'll find the loot
They've scattered behind them because they weren't able to carry it:
Cornshocks and fruit.
Rain's a slow worker, but rain's more deadly in the long run;
The wind's the brute.
They'll not get in, not now. But every year some farmer's
Roof is taken.
And from the way they keep on coming, and the wild surly way
Those doors are shaken,
I'd not much wonder if they get us too, when we're asleep sometime
And fail to waken.

A POET in the London *Spectator* paints an effective seascape in a few lines, in order to accentuate his own amorous melancholy:

SEA NOCTURNE

By James Grant

Lights on the sea-line go,
Vibrating to and fro,
Errant, mysterious, low,
Seen bright, seen dwindled;
But that one steadfast spark
That cleaves the drooping dark,
For what all fortunate barque
Is it enkindled?

With far-flung beam it stands,
On rough and perilous lands,
Warning with upraised hands
The grey shipmasters;
Why did no beacon free
Flare out on life's broad sea,
To warn and presage me
Of Love's disasters?

No less than twenty-three New York high schools were represented in the fifth annual contest of the Inter-High-School Poetry League. Four prizes were awarded, the first going to Milton Rugoff for his "Songs of Israel." The second prize for boys was won by a student in the Seward Park High School for the following poem:

THE CHARLATAN

By Lawrence Silverman

He spoke: a wind of dreams rose in his eyes;
And always chaos wandered in his thought
Of which the merest little that we caught
Impelled us with a new, unknown surprise,
And made us wonder if his jumbled lies
Were truths: a mind so queer could well distort.
(He looked upon us coldly when we sought
With vaguest "yes" or "no" to sympathize.)

And then he melted back when day grew dim
With strange gleams in his eyes like twilight gleams;
Nor could we follow, fettered by the gyves
Of drabber saneness; and we envied him,
This futile one, this charlatan of dreams
Who vanished as he talked, from out our lives.

WORLDS may be crowded into a few lines, and the sense of the universe sometimes captured by brevity. Here, in these lines from *Contemporary Verse* (Atlantic City), seems an excellent example of what we mean:

MECHANICS

By Arthur Truman Merrill

Man made a bridge,
A spider spun a web,
God hung spinning worlds in space.
Man employed a cantilever span;
The spider, a suspension;
God, a flying buttress pinioned to eternity.

IN *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) we discover a poem which sustains the high quality of the contributions published in that interesting weekly:

EVANESCENCE

By O. L. S.

We stood in stillness deep as trance, but yet how gay we were!
Beauty the fiery plaything ran through the sun-gilded air.
From dazzling cloud to dazzling cloud it climbed. Then from that height
Unto your feet it sped adown long cataracts of light.
It flickered mid the daffodils, and danced their gentle dance;
Then rose up slenderly in air. It was as still as trance.
It entered in, that magic thing into your being flowed:
Through lips and eyes and fluttered hair its precious substance glowed;
Its fairy candles burned on brow and ivory slender limb,
Lights that the spirit only sees and to all else are dim.
It was so nigh I broke the trance to clutch that radiant thing;
But it was gone, fleeter than bird upon a homing wing.
Where is its home? Could you and I whene'er the light appears
Cry at the wonder "I am That," as did the Indian seers?
How can we stay it? By what art? However swift desire—
It's gone! Its precious substance is unclutchable as fire.

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You who would be the best mother in the world

You who would be the best mother, remember this: your first gift—your most miraculous gift—you are bestowing now, in these days before your baby comes. The heritage of health!

That you may give wisely, live wholesomely, you have sought the counsel of your doctor. Seek, too, the counsel of your dentist.

Now, more than ever in your life, you need his help. To give your child strong, sound teeth, you are yielding up your own substance. And the condition of your teeth at this time affects your entire well-being and is reflected in the health of your child.

Your doctor has told you what your diet should be to lessen and offset impairment of your teeth. Your dentist can, with his watchful care, combat decay—help you to keep your teeth sound and strong for your baby's sake now, for your own health later.

You will find him understanding. You will find him gentle. He will do his important work well. Go to him as often as he thinks advisable during these months—go to him *now*. And, having gone

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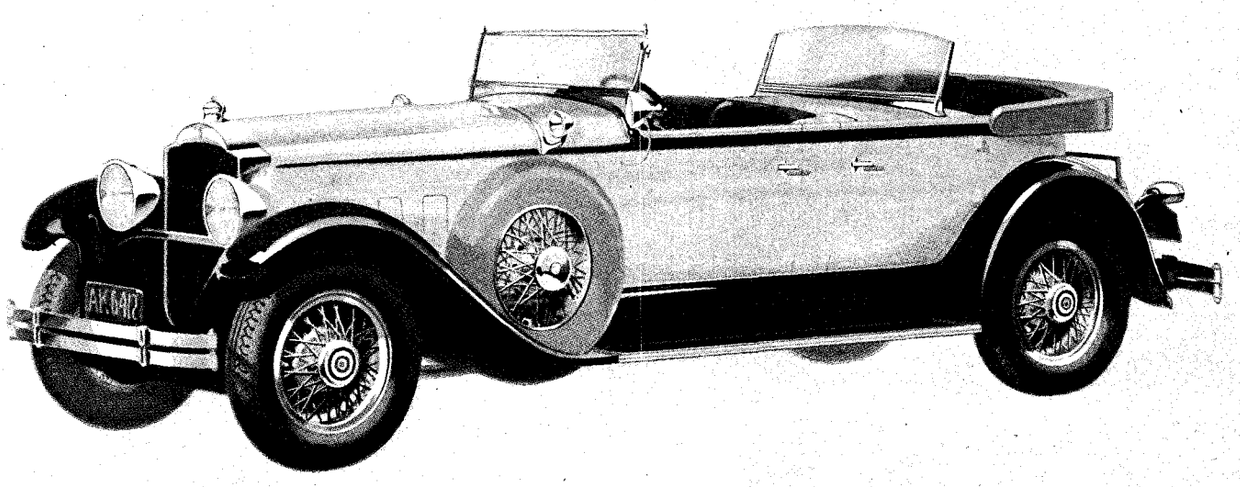
Where taste and discernment guide habits of life, appreciation of Packard luxury is but natural.

Those who know and love fine things pay instinctive tribute to the beauty of Packard's characteristic design—to the superb engineering and precision manufacture upon which Packard leadership is founded.

Abroad, no less than at home, Packard cars enjoy a priceless reputation. Gentlefolk throughout Europe have endorsed Packard quality by their patronage. Hardly a royal garage but houses one or more Packards among the famous makes of native design.

Time and again Packard cars have won first honors in the motor style shows so popular abroad—and in competition with Europe's finest creations. For motor car excellence, the old world turns to the new—for the supreme combination of all that is fine in motor cars, unerringly to Packard.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



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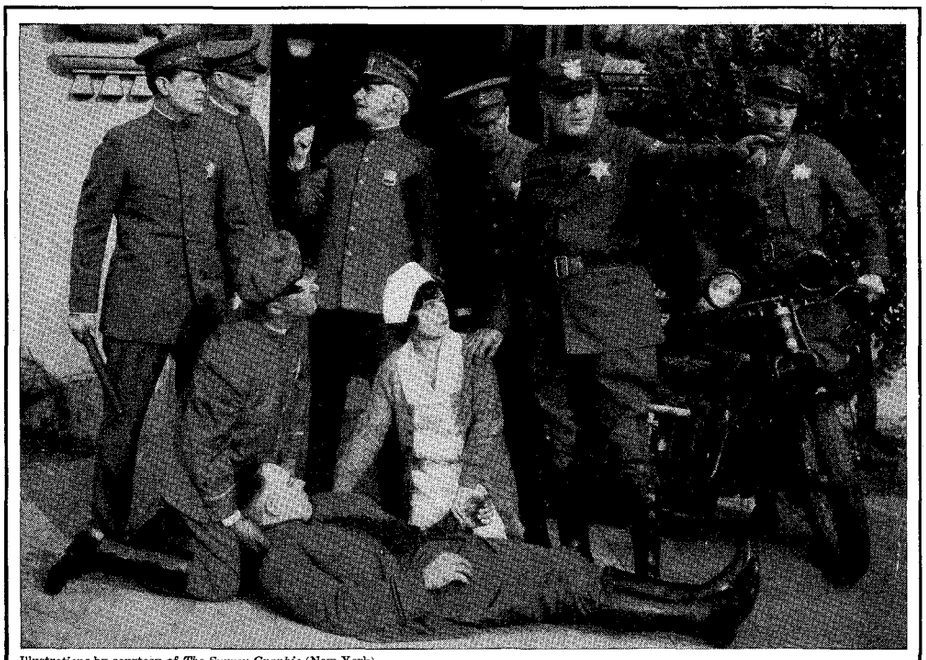
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

CRIME WAVE? TRY VOLLMER'S EDUCATED COPS

"THERE'S A BURGLAR DOWN-STAIRS," telephoned the woman in a quaking whisper. The burglar, attending to his furtive business below, heard the click of the telephone, and doubtless realized its possible significance; but, not knowing about Chief of Police August Vollmer and his "college cops," he failed to make the precipitate flight that alone might have given him a gambler's chance of freedom, we learn from an article by Anne Roller in the June *Survey Graphic*. He "had not figured on electric signals operated by a switch in front of the officer who received the message, nor on an automobile to every beat. The nearest patrolman was half a mile from the house when the woman telephoned. When he saw his code signal flashing he drove to a police telephone three blocks away, then to the house at a speed of thirty miles an hour." Hence within two minutes of the woman's call "the policeman on the beat arrived, and in another minute officers from the two adjacent beats joined him." And the bewildered burglar, so promptly a prisoner, wondered what mocking and malignant fate had caused him to drift to Berkeley, on San Francisco Bay, where Chief Vollmer—more recently engaged by the University of Chicago to organize against lawlessness there—had been molding a scientific crime-prevention and detection force out of California's university students. Miss Roller invites us to picture a gunman from Chicago or a crook from New York wandering to the Pacific coast, paying a casual visit to Berkeley, and immediately finding himself in a peck of trouble. Thus:



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Survey Graphic* (New York)

SCIENCE VERSUS CRIME: CHIEF VOLLMER AND HIS COLLEGE COPS IN ACTION

A scene from a movie with "real" characters, made in Berkeley for the Ben Wilson Productions. Chief Vollmer is pointing. Here we may scan the types of his husky collegiate cops.

The chances are he will be swiftly apprehended by a university student in policeman's uniform. Should he belong to that blasé breed looking in vain for something new under the sun, he will find life jazzed up by being driven to the station in the policeman's private automobile, on the dashboard of which is a radio for instant communication with headquarters. Identified by means of his handwriting as well as by finger-prints and Bertillon measurements, he will next face a new kind of third degree, a strange machine that neatly separates falsehood from truth in the story he tells. Then will come the doctor's office and the laboratory; finally a long visit with the psychiatrist.

Berkeley is on the bay of San Francisco. It is distinctly modern—a cross between a university town and an industrial city. Under August Vollmer, chief of police, college-trained cops of the municipal police force are attempting to apply the findings of psychiatry to the investigation, treatment, and prevention of crime. During the fascinating week of my hobnobbing with them, chief and staff alike defined their jobs in terms of behavior problems with the major emphasis upon prevention of crime through treatment of problem children.

Not that mechanical aids to police efficiency are here neglected. Vollmer twenty years ago invented a widely copied system of signaling patrolmen by means of lights and horns, and is at present experimenting with radio communication. The "lie-detector" machine that records tell-tale changes in heart action and breathing accompanying deception was invented by Dr. John A. Larson, in 1921, while a member of Vollmer's staff. The Berkeley Police Department was one of the pioneer users of finger-print identification introduced into this country from England about 1902, and Captain Lee of the Detective Division himself invented a system of identification by means of handwriting. The Record Division is a model of completeness, the *modus operandi* file for spotting criminals by their methods of operation, and the indexed records of recoverable articles sold to pawnbrokers being especially full. Microscopy and photography by experts on the staff search out the most minute clues, arrests in Berkeley burglaries being sometimes made on the evidence of a single hair.

Moreover, upon the simple mechanical fact that each patrolman drives his own car hinges the enormous speeding-up of arrests and the consequent close protection of homes and places of business. Last year arrests were made in 5,108 of the 10,174 complaints made to the department and $23,076.72, more than one-third of the property stolen was returned to owners. It probably is not accidental that Berkeley has never had a pay-roll hold-up, and so unerringly swift is the follow-up on house burglaries that the city has an unsavory reputation among crooks.

Then Miss Roller relates the incident of the burglar-capture, with which we begin this story, and tells us further:

After each automobile has been equipped with the radio device so that patrolmen can get the red flash on their dashboards instantly and receive the message from headquarters through ear-phones, the time element will almost disappear.

Noteworthy is the fact that this speeding-up of arrests, due to automotive patrol, is possible with a police force one-half that usually conceded necessary—one policeman to every two thousand inhabitants instead of one to every thousand—so that in spite of upkeep of automobiles, signal systems and other efficiency aids, Berkeley, with a population of 80,000, operates its police department at less than any other city of its size in the country, the total expense for 1927-28 being $143,744.81.

Turning to Chicago, where Chief Vollmer is to enter upon a wider field of usefulness, we learn from a Consolidated Press dispatch that the University confers upon him the rank of

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Professor of Police Administration, and that the local police are to cooperate with him in his effort to reduce crime to a minimum. Reading on:

All the agencies of science are to be mobilized here, not alone to aid in solving the local problem, but to provide the basis of uniform practise in police departments in all parts of the country.

Photograph by McCullagh (Berkeley, Cal.)

CAN HE REFORM CHICAGO?

This is August Vollmer, the educated Chief of Berkeley's educated police.

Chief Vollmer will cooperate with a staff of seventy-five full-time workers, already engaged in basic studies of organized crime under the auspices of the University's local community research committee.

"When Chief Vollmer arrives," the University announces, "he will find a committee of professors from all the principal departments of the University ready to contribute their specialized knowledge to his projects for research in methods of criminal apprehension and control.

"Medical authorities will cooperate on blood tests and hair analysis. Chemists will help on such subjects as identification of poisons, and anthropologists on identification by weight, type, race and hair characteristics. There will be ballistic experts, trained in tracing criminals through bullets and guns, just as now they are traced by finger-printing."

It all means that the criminal who has modernized his practise in a high degree is not always to cope with police departments still archaic in their methods.

Chief Vollmer is but the first of a number of crime specialists to be engaged by the University in its endeavor to apply science to the problem which President Hoover characterizes as the nation's most important.

Studies of criminology already started at the famous Chicago institution now can be correlated under the scope of the new police center.

"To be intelligent the public must have a continuous supply of reliable information upon the work of the police department and other law-enforcing agencies," says Prof. E. W. Burgess, of the University. "No one knows how much crime there is in Chicago or any other large city of this country. The science of criminology is still in its infancy. Attempts to control crime must of necessity be makeshifts until the biological, sociological, and psychological sciences cooperate to the fullest extent, as they will under the University's plan."

Chief Vollmer is expected to bring along his "lie detector," which has been used in 10,000 cases with valuable results.

The prospect is one not at all pleasing to those criminals who have had the run of this city as well as of other cities, with only haphazard interference.

As an example of the use of abnormal psychology in crime-detection, Miss Roller tells us in her *Survey Graphic* article:

Here the trail leads past all familiar signposts into territory new to policemen—the where, who, how, are subordinated to the why and the why-not-prevent. The story is told of four fires that destroyed four homes in the same neighborhood within a few days of each other. The only clue to the arson was a theory in the mind of the chief of police. From his office in the City Hall he detailed a group of patrolmen to interview every person in every house within four blocks of the area concerned. They were to arrest any feeble-minded individual living away from his own home. The patrolmen found just one such person, a boy of seventeen who had run away from his parents in Chicago and was living with a family near the scene of the fires. Upon being arrested he confessed to all four crimes.

Chief Vollmer told me, on the afternoon he showed me the work of his several divisions while we talked of crime and crime prevention, that the story was true in every particular.

"How did you know that a feeble-minded person living away from home had set fire to those four houses?" I asked.

"See Gross's Criminal Psychology, chapter on Nostalgia," he replied.

This, in brief, is Vollmer's explanation. An incendiary fire is started usually by either a pyromaniac or a feeble-minded individual reacting to a state of deep dejection. Criminal psychology indicates that it is characteristic of the pyromaniac to scatter his fires, whereas the mentally deprest feeble-minded kindles them all near his place of dwelling. The natural inference in this case, since the fires were close together, was that the culprit was a feeble-minded person living near by.

But why away from his own home? According to Gross, the most likely cause of dejection in such a case was nostalgia or homesickness, which the incendiary tried to combat by a powerful stimulus to his senses. Therefore Vollmer told his patrolmen to search in the neighborhood of the fires for a feeble-minded person who was homesick—and the citizens of Berkeley were protected from further ravages.

This practical application of psychology is cited by Miss Roller as the key-note of the work of Berkeley's unique Police Department. She continues:

Methods of understanding and controlling human behavior are considered of even greater importance, however, than methods of apprehending those whose behavior renders them dangerous. Every officer on the force cooperates with the Crime Prevention Division whose head, Elizabeth Anderson Lossing, is a graduate of Mills College with subsequent psychiatric training at the University of California, the New York School of Social Work, and the New York Child Guidance Clinic; and Chief Vollmer, this analytically minded dreamer, is deeply engrossed in plans for a "research institute for the study of human behavior" which will probably become part of the University of California, the Berkeley Police Department being used as a laboratory.

It follows that a policeman whose point of view is that of a psychiatric social worker must himself possess an unusual degree of intelligence and emotional stability. No applicant is considered who has had less than a high-school education, and most of the men have had college work, five being full-fledged A. B.'s

IF HE LIES, THE MACHINE WILL BETRAY HIS INMOST TREMORS

Another realistically played scene from the Berkeley police movie. The "lie-detector," which registers heart-beats and respiration, was invented by a member of Vollmer's force.

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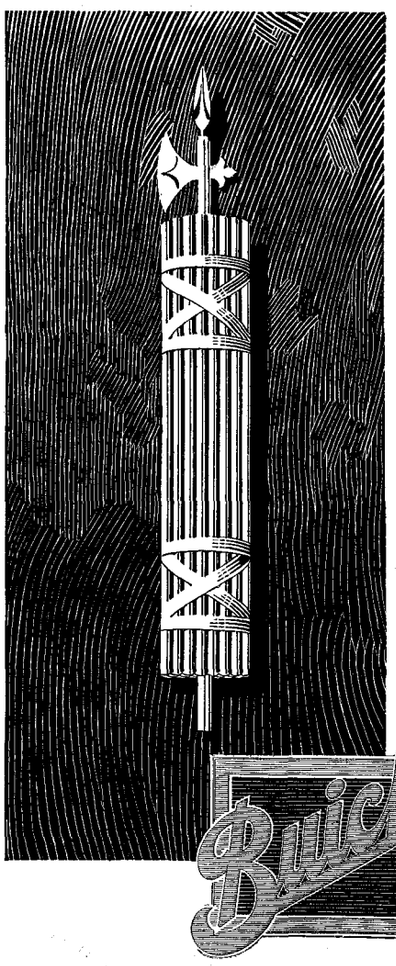

BUICK . . . A COMMUNITY OF CRAFTSMEN WHO PROVE THAT IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

The Buick Motor Company would never have been able to achieve Buick and Marquette standards of quality were it not for the magnificent teamwork of the Buick organization.

Buick is Buick for the same reason that America is America. It is born of a union of men and resources. And it proves the truth of the statement that in union there is strength.

The spirit of cooperation governs Buick and Marquette manufacture. The power and wisdom of many minds are fused in the power and wisdom of one mind. The organization takes precedence over the individual.

This spirit is native to Buick to a greater degree perhaps than to any other motor car builder; because Buick was conceived in unity at the dawn of the industry, and its organization has remained singularly intact.

More than 4400 craftsmen have been with Buick for 5 years or longer—1353 for 10 years—360 for 15 years—and 140 for almost the entire quarter-century that Buick has been building automobiles.

Thus, there has grown up at Buick a community of craftsmen—a true alliance of specialists in motor car manufacture—each group superbly fitted for its task—and each loyally merging its own genius in the collective genius, for the benefit of all.

These craftsmen, working in perfect unison, have produced Buick and Marquette automobiles. They have set *and kept* their standard high. They have built better and better, year after year, until today they have products so superlatively fine that the new Marquette has already won widespread acclaim as the preferred investment in its field, while Buick wins more than twice as many buyers as any other automobile priced above $1200.

The builders of Buick and Marquette motor cars function as a harmonious organization. They work as a community of craftsmen, for they have proved that in union there is strength.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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and three Ph.D.'s. If he meets the educational requirements, the applicant must pass a series of physical, neurological, psychometric and psychiatric tests, after which he is interviewed by Chief Vollmer and City Manager Edy, appointment resting with the latter. Not more than five or six of a hundred applicants pass. The final report of the officer whose record case I studied, "a citizen of the United States between the ages of 21 and 30, at least five feet nine inches tall, weighing not less than 150 pounds, was as follows: 'Mental age nineteen; graduate high school and business college, university two years; intelligence rating A, very superior.'"

Regardless of whether or not they are taking courses at the University, probationary officers must attend recruit training-school at headquarters six hours a week during their first two years of service, instruction including military drill and target practise; local geography and city government; criminal law and procedure, criminal identification; psychiatry; organization and administration; crime prevention in the case of juveniles and potential delinquents. Examination in these subjects must be passed not only by the probationers but yearly by all officers below the rank of captain.

In addition to the above, special lectures and study courses are given during the Friday afternoon staff meetings when physicians, psychiatrists, professors and legal experts are available.

"And whenever a great specialist comes out to the coast, we sandbag him and drag him in," said Vollmer. "Dr. Albert Schneider of the University of California established our first curriculum in 1907. About 1914, Dr. H. H. Goddard gave a series of lectures on feeble-mindedness, followed by Dr. Jan Don Ball of San Francisco on mental diseases. Dr. William Healy and Dr. Herman M. Adler have both been here, and a number of the boys took Adler's course in criminology at the university this summer."

"How much emphasis do you place upon formal schooling before a young man comes on your staff?" I asked.

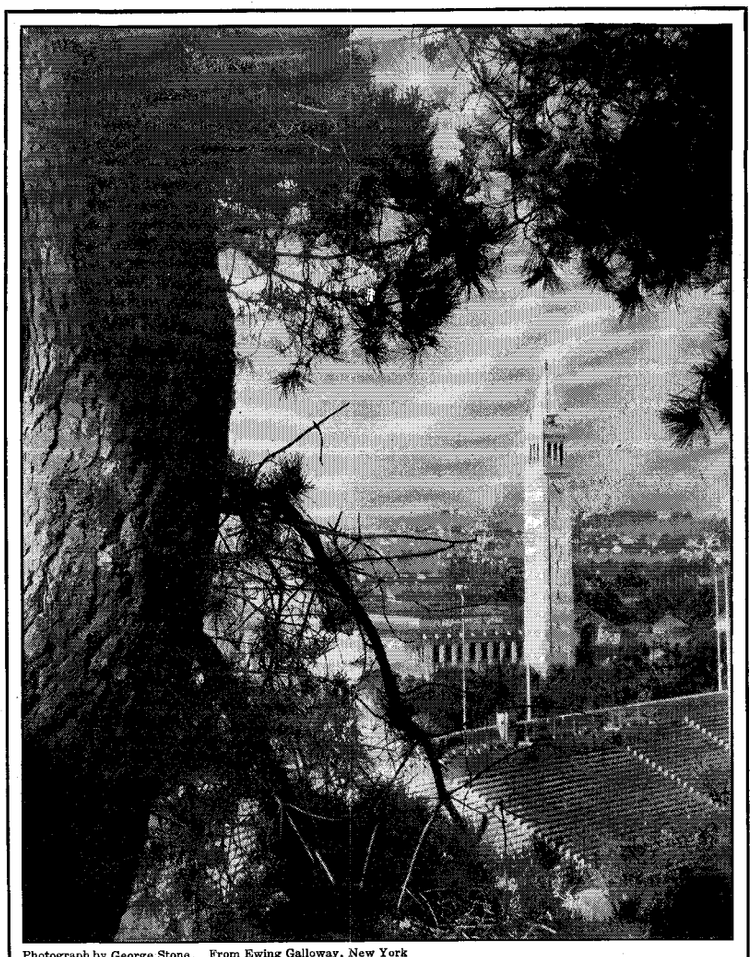
"All things being equal," he replied, "we prefer a college man, for the reason that usually he knows how to study. But we have sometimes chosen high-school graduates with studious minds and good horse-sense in preference to college men with lazy minds. Not all our men have the same degree of formal education, but all must study and keep alert."

Vollmer himself has no academic degree, we learn, having served in his youth on scout detail in the Philippines, then as letter-carrier for the Berkeley Post-office, later as town marshal, and since 1907 as chief of police. But, we read on:

In his big sunny office with its etchings and oil paintings of California subjects are long cases of books that testify to the fact that he sets a diligent example in the matter of keeping alert. Havelock Ellis's "The Criminal" stands beside Mary E. Richmond's "Social Diagnosis."

The unusual privilege was granted me of seeing the police officers together at Friday afternoon staff meeting. Thirty of the forty-five sat in a semicircle, comfortable, at ease, chairs in many instances tilted back against the wall. With few exceptions they were men in their twenties or early thirties—clear-eyed, ruddy-cheeked, straight-limbed, husky, and intelligent. There was no standing at attention when the chief entered the room, at this hour, as he had previously told me, all being equals and free to express whatever was on their minds, with a complete fraternity of interest.

As he stood there in the center of the group, I took advantage of the opportunity to study Vollmer's sun-bronzed face. Keen gray-blue eyes, their gaze singularly direct, one moment stern, the next shy, pleading for understanding: "I want you to get this straight"; a wide mouth with a sensitive quiver at the corner; a square jaw, its firmness accentuated by straight lines in his cheeks. These the characterizing features of a man in middle life with well-shaped head and iron-gray hair, six feet tall, with the shoulders and frame of an athlete and the face of a college professor.



Photograph by George Stone From Ewing Galloway, New York

FAMILIAR TERRITORY TO VOLLMER'S COLLEGE COPS

Looking down at the University of California from one of Berkeley's hills.

An entire morning with Officer George Brereton, patrolman of a beat including parts both of the university residential section and of the West Berkeley industrial section, gave me an opportunity to find out what a college cop looks for and thinks about while on patrol. When he called for me in his shiny automobile, my big policeman with gentle manners was wearing a dark business suit instead of the regulation khaki uniform. I was much amused when he gave as the reason that if the citizens of Berkeley saw me driving with a uniformed policeman, they would wonder why I had been arrested.

"Protection and prevention, that's what we're for mostly," he said, "and the more we do, the less sensational crime we have to contend with. For instance, I try to know the youngsters on my beat, make friends with them, and if I see tendencies that may lead to trouble, steer them toward the right help. A policeman ought to know the welfare agencies and how to use them. I'm thinking of a little boy in this neighborhood—moron, leader of his gang, been in trouble several times—who is keeping fairly straight because he knows I have an eye on him. One thing I can't stand, tho, is mothers scaring kids by telling them the cop will get them if they don't behave! I want them to think of me as a friend they can trust.

"Same way with the habitual criminals on my beat. Of course, I have to know where they live, what their past record is, keep track of what they are doing. If criminals know they're being watched they'll be cautious about getting into mischief. But there's all the difference in the world between bullying them into good behavior and helping them want to go straight."

"How about curing their criminal tendencies?" I asked.

"That's an awfully difficult thing," he replied, "because the causes go so deep. If a person of a high degree of intelligence makes a slip, a profound inner change, something happening to his personality, may effect a cure. But so few criminals have a high degree of intelligence, or even a decent environment. If you can get at the kids when they first show delinquent tendencies, then you can often do something."

"How?" I insisted.

"Well," said Brereton, swinging slowly around another corner, "take the case of a burglar we picked up a year ago. One night I saw my signal flashing, 'phoned in, trouble in North Berkeley. Five or six of us went out, surrounded the house, found it had been entered, jewelry taken, man escaped, couldn't find anybody.

"Finally George and I made a wide circle farther away from

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Remember this, you young mothers, who are keeping a budget

IT is good news to most young people starting out in married life that a dentifrice of such outstanding merit as Listerine Tooth Paste can be bought for 25¢.

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We urge you to try Listerine Tooth Paste one month. Note how brilliant and white it leaves your teeth. How it tones up your gums. And note particularly that delightful after effect which you associate with Listerine itself. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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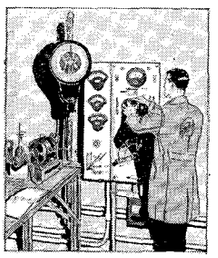

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IN a million-dollar building in Highland Park, Michigan, hundreds of men are at work on experiments and engineering tests made in the interests of Chrysler Motors products.

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It is the business of men who are submitting the various elements of Chrysler Motors cars to such gruelling trials to keep Chrysler products, in their every part, up to the high standard set by Walter P. Chrysler. They must guard the car in every detail. They are sentinels of safety whose high mission is to protect the buyer.

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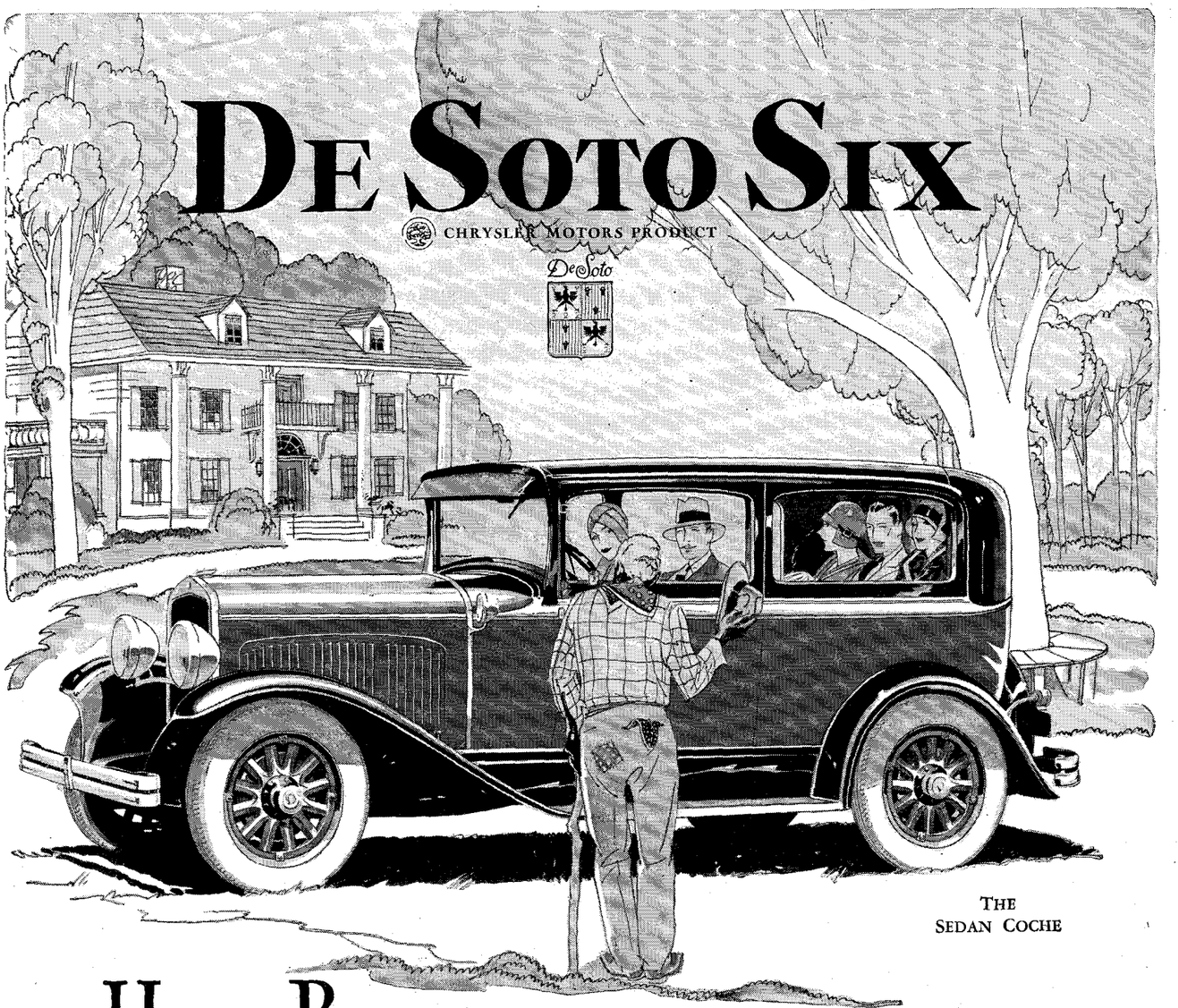

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Here Beauty links itself with Power and Stamina

DE SOTO Six is winning fresh laurels with each passing month. Recognized from the start as one of Walter P. Chrysler's finest conceptions, De Soto is now known to thousands of motorists as one of the soundest cars, mechanically, ever marketed.

Many De Soto Sixes with records of 20,000 miles and more have required an outlay of less than ten dollars in service costs. Renting companies are re-ordering De Soto Sixes in large quantities, for De Soto's popularity is established with all who demand rugged dependability in their cars.

Capable of sustained high speeds, De Soto is a brilliant performer with a flashing get-away. The most powerful four-wheel hydraulic brakes ever embodied in a car at De Soto's moderate price give it remarkable safety—and it is amazingly easy riding. Vigorous, alert, and beautiful, De Soto Six offers a gilt-edge investment in cars selling below $1,000.

We ask you to see the De Soto Six and to drive it. Subject it to any test you desire. Such an experience will convince you that here is the car you ought to own. 'Phone your nearest De Soto Dealer to bring one to you for a trial. There is no obligation.

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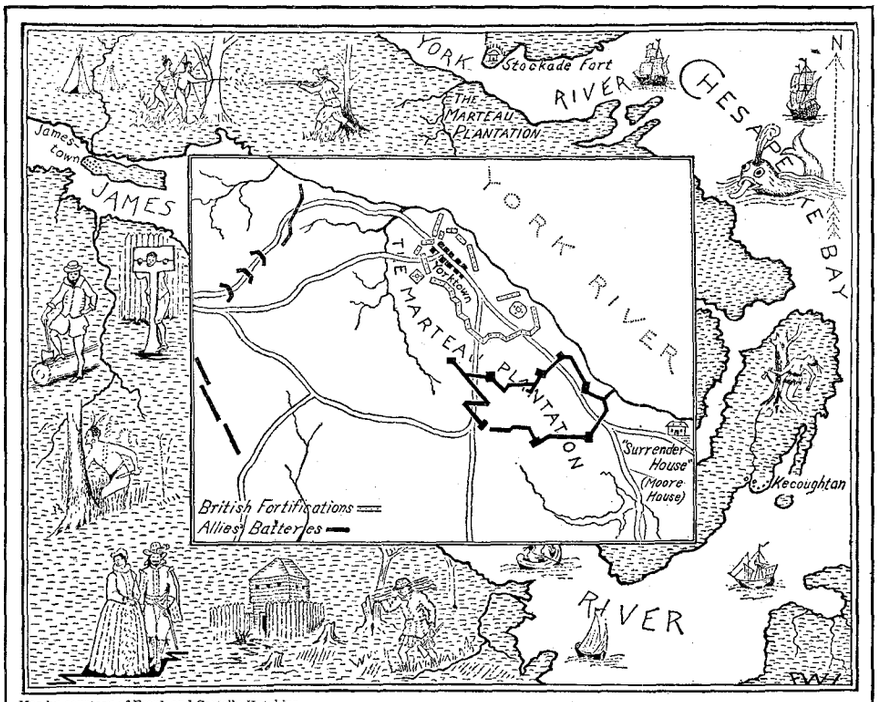
the house, saw a man crossing under a street light, drove alongside, looked him over. He had on an Army overcoat, wet from rain on one side only. We had passed a vacant lot where the grass was flattened out in a spot large enough to hold a man. Vagrant evidently, this might be our burglar. We asked him where he was going. He said to his brother's house, but couldn't give the street, seemed confused. So I got out, pulled my gun and said, 'Stick 'em up!'

"'You've got me, boys,' he said and put up his hands.

"Well, I searched him, got his gun, jimmy, flashlight, and the rings he'd stolen. We took him to the Police Station and found a record a mile long, burglary mostly, a few safe-blowing jobs; been in Leavenworth and most everywhere else; got out of San Quentin just the week before.

"I was interested in how he happened to be a burglar, so I sat down and had a long talk with him."



Map by courtesy of Frank and Cortelle Hutchins

WHERE THE GALLANT CAPTAIN MARTEAU ADVENTURED IN VIRGINIA

A background map showing the activities of the Virginia colonists. The inset shows where Washington ended the American Revolution on the Marteau plantation.

As usual, the trouble started in his early years, and his criminal career could probably have been prevented at the time he first got into trouble, continued the college cop, who is quoted further:

"When he was fifteen, he was apprenticed to a New England farmer who was working him for all he could get out of him. The boy decided to join the Navy. While the farmer was in town, he opened the japanned box in which the man kept his money, intending to take out three or four dollars owing him. He found a thousand dollars in the box. It was his first temptation. He took the money, went to Boston, lost it at races, wrote home. His older brother came in hot haste, interested in the disgrace to the family, not in the boy. Said his father never wanted to see him again, forbade his telling his mother good-by, bought him a ticket to San Francisco and washed his hands of him. The boy came West, fell in with a criminal gang, and by the time we got him in his thirties it was too late to do anything except send him up again.

"He had acquired a philosophical attitude toward his game of beating the cops; it was easier than work and there was a thrill of danger, a contest of wits. If he won, he had enough to live on for awhile; if he lost, well, he was so used to the pen that he accepted it calmly. After a man's been sent up for the third time, there's little chance to change him. If this chap's father had been as interested in his son's welfare as he was in his own vanity, there'd probably be one less criminal in the world."

One of the male officers does special work with boys over twelve, and there is a complete health examination in all cases of adult men where physical or mental maladjustment is indicated.

This shift from hounding and bulldozing to understanding and curing criminals seemed to me the most significant contribution of August Vollmer to police administration.

WASHINGTON'S UNSUSPECTED FRENCH ANCESTOR

THE BRAVE CONSPIRATORS were seized and carried from their plantations on the York River to Jamestown, the seat of government in old Virginia. Indignation and resentment smoldered and almost burst into flame along the James and York as the planters and colonists, pondering old wrongs, heard of this latest aggression. A brutal jailer thrust Capt. Nicolas Marteau and his fellow conspirators into prison, and manacled them.

"Why is this?" asked the Captain.

"You shall know at the gallows."

Sir John Harvey, who was Governor of Virginia in 1635, summoned his council. He was overproud and arrogant, Frank and Cortelle Hutchins tell us in the Washington *Post*, and that "was why Marteau and the rest conspired to overthrow him." He strutted in gold-laced finery in little Jamestown with a contemptuous smile even for his Councilors, seeking to make all laws by himself and suppressing petitions from the people to the King in London. Because of this, a seventeenth-century forerunner of the eighteenth-century American Revolution had almost broken into open warfare. When the Councilors came to the Governor, he strode in anger up and down the room, virtually demanding the instant death of Captain Marteau and his friends. But, we read, he found himself facing cold, unresponsive men. He stormed his demand, but the Council said "No." Sir John Harvey was no coward. Advancing to one of the men he struck him heavily on the shoulder, exclaiming:

"I arrest you, sir, upon suspicion of treason!"

The cold councilors flamed with anger.

One of them roughly seized the Governor and replied, "And I the like to you, sir!"

The royal Governor of Virginia was a prisoner, and was sent back to England, and Capt. Nicolas Marteau, Justice of York, went back to his plantation.

It is a surprize to read the statement of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins in *The Post* that this same Captain Marteau was an ancestor of our first President, George Washington. We have all believed Washington to be of pure English descent. But the writers of the *Post* article tell us that he had French blood, too, and that his supposed French ancestor was in America long before the English side of the house. Still another interesting claim is made by the Hutchinses—that Yorktown, where Washington ended the War of Independence, was formerly the plantation of his French great-great-great grandfather.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins further assert that Washington did not know of his French descent. "His ignorance," they explain, "was from lack of interest in his ancestry; ours is from lack of fulness in his biographies." It was Nicolas Marteau's French name that was his historical undoing and sent him into obscurity, we are told. The "English-pointed quills of the Virginia scribes stumbled over it in so many different ways that it seemed to stand for half a dozen men." Now, the writers invite us, let us get the old records to tell the story, thus:

We have a way of regarding the year 1620 as marking the memorable voyage of the *Mayflower*—but it marks other things. In the English springtime of that year, months before the sailing

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One of a series of messages by Parke, Davis & Company, telling how the worker in medical science, your physician, and the maker of medicines, are surrounding you with stronger health defenses year by year.

"You're out, Jimmy Harrison!"

Storming the heights a la Anthony Wayne! Little hearts jump, tin swords flash... a toy pistol barks full in Jimmy Harrison's face.

"You're out," cries the attacking general—and Jimmy, hardened veteran that he is, carelessly rubs a slight "burn," and gracefully plays dead.

* * *

Unless Jimmy's mother calls the doctor at once, that slight, burning wound may prove dangerous. For whenever foreign matter is forced into the flesh away from the air, lockjaw, which the medical profession knows as tetanus, may take its deadly toll.

It may be the traditional rusty nail or toy pistol, but these are only among the more common causes.

In fact, the germ that brings lockjaw is found in many places. Every parent should be on the lookout to make sure that suspicious wounds receive immediate medical attention.

In the early months of the World War tetanus infection among wounded soldiers was appalling. Then all the warring nations issued a bulb of the preventive antitoxin as standard equipment in the First Aid kit of every man. As a result, medical authorities estimate, tetanus among the fighting men was reduced by approximately 85%.

Constant research by Parke-Davis scientists both before and since the war has steadily improved the quality of Parke-Davis tetanus antitoxin.

With modern preventive measures easy of access, one hears less and less about lockjaw developing from accidental wounds.

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of the *Mayflower* another little vessel tacked out of the Downs and put to sea. Prow turned boldly westward, she set forth upon what was still the great adventure—"voyaging to the New World."

By now it was known to all men that England had one small colony planted over there, in the vast stretch of wilderness, Virginia. Just a handful of men desperately clinging to the bank of a great tawny river such as "did never the eye of man behould."

For that colony the little *Francis Bona Venture* was sailing. Rather conspicuous, perhaps, among her English passengers was a certain young Frenchman, tho he was a man who had lived for some time in England—Nicolas Marteau, gentleman.

At last the American coast; with a yawning gap in it—Chesapeake Bay. Entering this, the *Francis Bona Venture* sailed straight across and into the mouth of a miles-wide river, Powhatan, the Indian called it; James River, said the English.

Brief stop here for the *Francis Bona Venture*. Ships were not allowed to break bulk until they reached the little capital of the colony, some forty miles above. At length, as the ship rounded a sweeping bend, she came upon an island lying along the northern bank. A poor sort of village showed at the far end of it—Jamestown, the capital of Virginia.

Jamestown was quite a metropolis in comparison with the settlement down at the mouth of the river. But the young Frenchman turned back, and cast his lot with the newly named Elizabeth City. He prospered, and acquired considerable land and two houses there. Soon came opportunity to play a larger part.

For long the colony had been at peace with the Indians. The settlers were lulled to careless ease. Red men came and went at will among their "white brothers." Peacefully blossomed the springtime of 1622. Even "ye ranger of ye forest" sensed no lurking ill in that world of tender budding green, a soft pink haze in the Judas-trees.

Suddenly, unspeakable horror! When the swift red onslaught was over, an appalling number of the colonists were dead. But even so well-planned a massacre wholly failed at certain points, including Elizabeth City. Among fugitive survivors brought here were a certain Lieutenant Berkeley and his wife, Jane. Young Marteau, busy in his work among the refugees, might have been more interested in Jane had he known that after a while she was to be his wife.

In the forces assembling to go against the Indians, we see him—now Capt. Nicolas Marteau. Surely he beheld with surprize the motley force under his command, some of the men in antiquated coats of mail and various bits of ancient armor.

The savages well punished, the captain returned, a rising citizen, to Elizabeth City. In 1623 a new honor came to him, we read:

He was chosen one of its burgesses to the General Assembly, the little colonial legislature at Jamestown. The highest office the colonists could bestow.

It is doubtless on a mid-February day that we find him sailing up the river to attend the Assembly. He could have gone "overland," but forest trails were poor and perilous; besides, it was second nature for those Virginians to travel by water. A different Jamestown now from that Captain Marteau had seen before. The crudity of the village lost in a sudden display of life and color. Was all Virginia gathered here, and all in its best clothes? Truly, Assembly days meant gala days for the little colonial capital.

By this time the Virginians knew that King James was planning to destroy the great London Company which had established and maintained the colony. His purpose was to annul the company's charter, and govern Virginia from the throne. The colonists did not want that. They feared for their liberties. One day, during this session of the Assembly, an imposing English ship came tacking around the great bend of the river, and on to anchorage in front of Jamestown. The ship sent a boat ashore, and from it stept out on the sand four impressive personages, "Commissioners of the Crown." They were come ostensibly to examine into the state of the colony; really, to find some pretext for what the King was about to do.

All was revealed when the royal commissioners laid before the Assembly a declaration, prepared for their signatures, favoring the annulment of the company's charter. The Assembly did not sign. Instead it ignored the royal envoys, refused them copies of its proceedings and addrest a protest directly to James I. A long and somewhat audacious protest, of seven papers. These recited old-time evils and added, "Rather (than) be reduced to live under the like government, we desire his majesty that Commissioners may be sent over with authority to hang us." The first American declaration of this tone to the English crown. And upon each of those seven papers, now historic documents in the British archives, the bold black signature of George Washington's colonial French ancestor. He was beginning early to lay out work for his distinguished descendant.

Now, the close of the Assembly. Plumed members following begilded governor out of the little church. And some years were to pass before there should be seen another such procession. For the King had his way. The London Company was overthrown.

But the rise of Captain Marteau went on. By 1626 Elizabeth City had become more important, and courts were established there. They were much like the county courts of England—jurisdiction not great, but rather autocratic. In wide administrative powers lay their consequence.

The Justices, called at first "Commissioners," were appointed by the governor. The very appointment meant distinction Now, when Captain Marteau was named, the seal was set upon his standing in the colony. The governor and, behind him, the "best families" had spoken. George Washington's French forefather was coming on—and still not an English forefather in the New World.

By now it seemed that Virginia had given this alien-blooded son about all it could, except a wife. And even that lack the colony supplied, we discover:

The spring of 1627 saw the death of that Lieutenant Berkeley who, with his wife Jane, had found refuge in Elizabeth City after the massacre.

In that same spring Mrs. Berkeley became Mrs. Marteau. A special reason perhaps for this hasty marriage was the imminence of further trouble with the Indians.

English home, English honors, and English wife; but Nicolas Marteau's soul was French. Tho his every act was loyal to his new country, his tongue sometimes forgot that it was naturalized. It did that one day when he and two or three companions were in a small boat out upon the river. Talk turned to the sore subject of the title of the King. Tho, for over a century and a half, the English Kings had done nothing to enforce their ancient claim to the crown of France, yet still their title declared them sovereigns of "England, Scotland, France, and Ireland." That made the trouble out there in the boat. And it carried even so important a man as Marteau—Captain, Burgess, Justice—before the high court of the colony.

The star witness in the case was Ensign George Thompson. The seriousness of his words is almost lost in their quaintness as they come down to us: "Being in a boate with Mr. Mayhew & Capt. Nicolas Martiau at Kecoughtan comeing from aboard a shipp, they fell in talke about ye two Kings of England & ffrance, & Mr. Mayhew sayd that the King of ffrance was but the ffrance (French) King & then, Captain Martiau seemed to be very angry & sayd that if the Englishe King were King of England, then ye ffrench-King was King of ffrance, and then ye sayd Captain Martiau putting his hand to his brest sayd 'tho I am here yet this sparke is in ffrance & will not here the King wronged.'"

A serious enough matter, yet Captain Marteau made no defense—nor needed to, it seems. Governor and Council, weighing hasty words against loyal deeds, administered no punishment. However, this naturalized citizen should renew his vows; and so, "the sayd Capt. Marteau tooke the oath of Supremacy uppon ye holy Evengelists."

All this time the English were thinking of another great river, a few miles north of the James and running parallel with it, that the Indians called the Pamunkey, but the English called the Charles. In this connection, too, Captain Marteau came to the front. Reading on:

If the colony could reach across to that stream, it would acquire not only growth but a more defensible frontier. At last a determined campaign in this 1630 carried the white men in force to the Charles.

In the van of the "adventurers," who numbered some of the élite of the colony, came Captain Marteau. He received 1,300 acres to hold and to defend along the Charles, soon to be called the York. History had much in store for this plantation. Upon its sightliest bluff was some day to stand our storied village, Yorktown; and there Gen. George Washington was to come and win a great victory—never knowing that he ended the American Revolution upon his French grandfather's plantation.

And here we notice an overlooked accession to the Marteau family. Toddling about is a tiny daughter. History is interested in this Elizabeth—the future great-great-grandmother of George Washington, on the French side.

Then, by 1635, Captain Marteau was Justice of York, an even more commanding figure in the colony, important enough to be a ringleader in the opposition to Governor Harvey. This tyrant we have seen returned to England. However, royalty took a hand:

The King would not brook the highhanded action of Virginia. Harvey should go back "if but for a day!" Before long,

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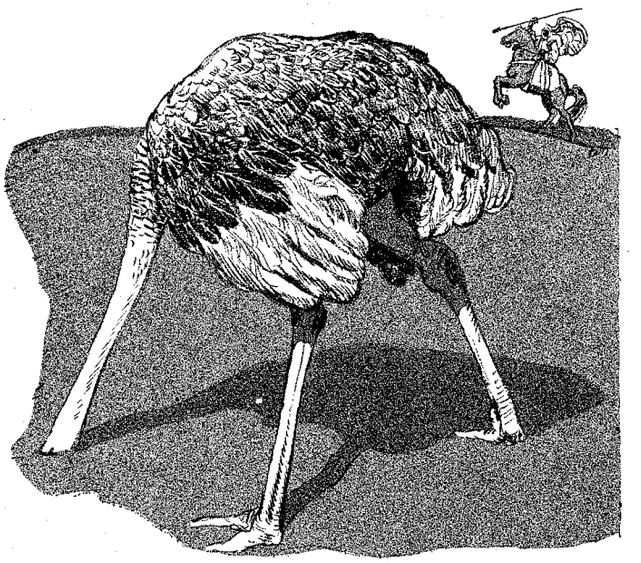
Cancer—Ostriches

THE old notion that ostriches have the habit of hiding their heads in the sand in time of danger has been disproved again and again. Nevertheless the expression "hiding his head in the sand like an ostrich" aptly describes the man who seeks to avoid danger by refusing to recognize it when it comes.



EACH year thousands of people die of cancer—needlessly—because they accept as true some of the mistaken beliefs about this disease.

No. 1—That every case of cancer is hopeless. *It is not.*

No. 2—That cancer should be concealed because it results from a blood taint and is disgraceful. *It is not.*

No. 3—That nature can conquer a malignant cancer unaided. *It can not.*

No. 4—That cancer can be cured with medicine, with a serum or with some secret procedure. *It can not.*

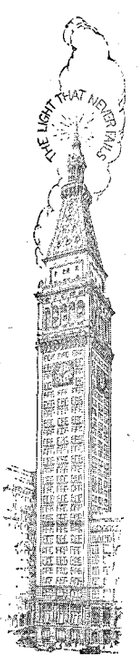
Many cancer patients are neglected or avoided because of the mistaken belief that cancer is contagious. *It is not.*

Be on Watch for First Signs of Cancer

Be suspicious of all abnormal lumps or swellings or sores that refuse to heal, or unusual discharges from any part of the body. Do not neglect any strange growth. Look out for moles, old scars, birthmarks or warts that change in shape, appearance or size.

If you have jagged or broken teeth, have them smoothed off or removed. Continued irritation of the tongue or any other part of the body is often the beginning of cancer trouble.

In its early stages, various kinds of cancer yield to skilful use of surgery, radium or x-rays. Frequently a combination of surgery and x-rays or radium saves lives that would otherwise be lost. But with all their skill and with their splendid records of success, the best doctors in the world are powerless unless their aid is sought in time.



Beware of Plausible Quacks

Because cancer is usually spoken of furtively or in confidence, and because its nature and origin are largely shrouded in mystery, quacks and crooked institutions reap a cruel harvest. They prey upon the fear and ignorance of those who do not know the facts concerning cancer. They are often successful in making people believe that they have cancer when they have not. Later, with a great flourish, they boast of their "cures".

Gratefully the patients of the fakers, first thoroughly alarmed, later entirely reassured, are glad to sign testimonials with which new victims are trapped. Beware of those who advertise cancer cures.

An annual physical examination by your family physician, or the expert to whom he sends you, may be the means of detecting cancer in its early stages. Do not neglect it.

Send for the Metropolitan's booklet, "A Message of Hope". Address Booklet Department, 79-L, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It's Smart to be Brown, but Who wants to be Red?

TO burn or not to burn—that is the question agitating the world at present. No matter which side you are on, however, the use of "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly will help you.

For example, if you wish to attain a rich tan with a minimum of painful burn, spread "Vaseline" Jelly on the exposed parts before you sit out in the sun.

On the other hand, if you don't wish to burn and have been exposed to the sun, hasten to apply "Vaseline" Jelly. For "Vaseline" Jelly does eliminate much of the pain and disfiguring red that sunburn brings. It is so pure and bland that it heals the soreness quickly, keeps the skin soft and smooth.

* * *

"Vaseline" Jelly is on sale everywhere in jars and tubes. And remember when you buy, that the trademark Vaseline on the label is your assurance that you are getting the genuine product of the Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Cons'd.

© Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Cons'd.

Vaseline

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

PETROLEUM JELLY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the hated Knight came sailing up the James to be Governor again. He started at once to even up scores with the councilors who had "thrust him out." The other leaders did not fare so badly. Wonder if a bit of sentiment did not intervene to spare Justice Marteau?

It was this way. Prominent in the train of the returning Harvey was a certain young George Reade, now living in great style at the Governor's house. He was really quite a notable accession to Virginia society. A man of distinguished family, a nephew of the King's Secretary of State, and destined for high place in colonial affairs. Now perhaps it was upon some visit by the Marteaus to Jamestown, or by the Governor to his York River lands, or—well, they met anyway, this George Reade and Captain Marteau's daughter Elizabeth. Of course there were paternal black looks for this courtship—the suitor a bosom friend of Sir John Harvey—but it may have contributed to the captain's liberty and length of days.

Young Reade won the French-English girl, and likely a voyage to London made by the Marteaus was with an eye to the trousseau. The marriage, occurring in 1641, was typical of the times in the extreme youthfulness of the bride. Elizabeth Marteau could not have been more than fourteen years old.

This notable couple made their plantation home about where historic Williamsburg now stands. And there was born a daughter, Mildred; bringing Washington's French ancestry a generation nearer—this Mildred Reade to become his great-grandmother. George Reade prospered exceedingly; something of royal favor behind him. He became a burgess, a justice, and a councilor.

Meanwhile, Captain Marteau, growing old as age went in those times, was still holding the frontier. Holding it indeed through another massacre. For in 1644 the Indians again attempted the extermination of the English. Even by the middle of the century, civilization here stopt where Nicolas Marteau had stopt; white man's land, red man's land, facing each other across the York.

As opportunity opened, Captain Marteau's adventurous spirit went leaping far beyond the York, far into the wilderness of the Potomac. In 1654 and 1655 he patented 4,000 acres of land on the south side of that stream. Here again, in a strange way, his life seemed reaching out to that great one the far future held.

By this time Virginia had divided herself, wild regions and all, into counties. Up there, vaguely defined along the Potomac, was Westmoreland County. And now Nicolas Marteau—a vast New World to choose from—chose lands in Westmoreland County, where, some far day, George Washington should be born!

With that "we about lose sight of this Gallic grandfather of our country. In the spring of 1657 he died." But, the authors go on, at this very point began the Washington line, with which this Marteau line was to intermarry. Quoting further:

For, in this year 1657, came to Virginia young John Washington, founder of the family in America. Here we may sketch rapidly. John Washington married Ann Pope, and to them was born a son, Lawrence. Captain Marteau's granddaughter, Mildred Reade (how those French-English girls picked out important men!) married Augustin Warner, and to them was born a daughter, Mildred. At last occurred the union of the two family lines in the marriage of this Lawrence Washington to this Mildred Warner. But two steps after that union. Son of those parents was Augustine Washington; and son of his was George Washington.

Long years went by. The American Revolution came. Capt. Nicolas Marteau a century and a quarter gone—forgotten. So completely forgotten that now a great military spectacle amazingly associated with his name aroused no memories. Nobody knew; nobody sensed his presence there.

It is the closing scene of the Revolutionary War, with the United States a nation that we now witness:

The Army of Lord Cornwallis lay within strong fortifications at Yorktown. About him, in a great semicircle from river bluffs above around to river bluffs below, stretched the besieging American and French lines under General Washington Rochambeau and Lafayette were with him Out in the wide water lay the fleet of DeGrasse.

Days and nights of ceaseless cannon roar; charges and countercharges; French-American cooperative spirit running high But how wildly that spirit would have leaped could sentiment have had full play! What if somehow word could have gone down the lines that this very battle-ground was Franco-American—that this stirring spectacle was being staged upon a colonial plantation won from the forest by a noted French Virginian! What if those soldiers of France had been told that his blood, their blood, flowed in the veins of that already idolized leader, George Washington!

And now, Marteau again. A dramatic scene when Gen. Thomas Nelson directed cannon to be turned upon his own house in the village because it was British headquarters—he also lineally descended from that old French Virginian!

And yet again. Closer press the besiegers; commanding redoubts taken in a night; white flag at last over the British ramparts. In a house a little way down the river officers from the two sides arranging terms of surrender—and that very house the home of a great-great-granddaughter of Nicolas Marteau!

Nor even yet the end of these singular associations. The "Surrender House" (still existing) is supposed to stand on the site of, or actually to be, the "Warren House" of colonial days—where Justice Marteau brought himself to irons, voicing liberty in defiance of a royal Governor!

Now, at last, the long struggle was over. Liberty, even independence, won. A century and a half between the French grandsire's voice and the far grandson's guns.

Another century and a half and we stand in our own times. Times of considerable belated interest in our national story and its landmarks.

Popular attention turns to old Yorktown. Vigorous efforts are being made to preserve this historic shrine. The corporation organized for the restoration of Williamsburg, in which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is interested, has bought the "Surrender Field" and the "Surrender House," intending to properly care for these rather neglected features. Congress is proposing a sesquicentennial celebration here in 1931.

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MOTORISTS EVERYWHERE PRAISE DISCS ✣ ✣ THOUSANDS ALREADY IN USE

Who Else Wants Pressure Discs?

Coupon Brings Them Free

A New Device Designed to Boost Tire Mileage by Showing Pressure Tires Should Carry

These new Schrader Discs combat the cause of 80% of all tire failures—improper inflation. Easy to attach. No need for tools

We send them to you free. These new Schrader Pressure Discs.

They are a brand new idea in tire care, designed to combat improper inflation. They reduce tire costs as much as $30 a year . . . increase mileage 1000 to 4500 miles or more. Thousands of motorists have already sent for them.

To get your set you simply fill out the coupon at the right and send to us.

You get a full set of discs, stamped with the exact individual pressure each of your tires should carry. And they don't cost you one penny.

You place one on each wheel near the valve stem. They're easy to attach. No need for tools. Then you simply keep your tires at the pressures indicated on the discs.

By following these pressures faithfully you bring longer endurance to your tires. Even five pounds too little air, so experts tell us, cuts mileage 20% or more.

Only remember this. Your discs will tell you *what* pressure your tires *should* carry. But they will not *keep* tires properly inflated. That is up to you.

Three Rules to Follow

First. Test your tires regularly once a week. For this purpose, use a Schrader Gauge. This gauge operates on the famous "direct action" principle. It is dependably accurate and durable.

Second. Look to your valve insides. See that they are the genuine "Schrader," the one scientifically correct mechanism for holding air in tires.

Your valve insides should be replaced frequently. Efficient as they are, they will not last forever. And their cost is insignificant.

Third. Watch valve caps. They protect the valve insides from dirt and dust. They also seal the air in tires. Insert new Schrader Valve Insides immediately, if you have driven without caps. Then put a Schrader Valve Cap on each valve stem.

Remember, it pays to insist on Schrader products. See that the name "Schrader" is stamped on the valve stem of *every tube* you buy. The complete Schrader Valve is used in more than 85% of all tubes made in United States and Canada.

Schrader products are sold by more than 110,000 dealers throughout the world.

Accept Discs FREE

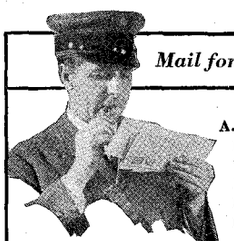
Get your Pressure Discs at once if you desire greater tire mileage.

Fill out the coupon below carefully. The information requested is essential. Your discs will be specially selected for your car. A booklet on tire care will be sent with the discs.

1. The Schrader Gauge is accurate . . . and it is built to stand the gaff. Wise motorists use theirs once a week . . . to make sure tires are correctly inflated. Look for the name Schrader when buying a gauge.

2. Make sure you have the genuine Schrader Valve Insides. In red metal boxes of five.

3. Schrader Valve Caps keep out dust and dirt and form a perfect secondary seal. Be sure you have Schrader. Packed in red and blue metal boxes of five marked "Schrader."



Mail for Pressure Discs

B5

A. Schrader's Son, Inc.
P. O. Box 773,
Washington and Johnson Sts.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Send me FREE a set of Discs indicating proper pressure for each of my tires.

Make of Car..... Year.....

Body type.....
[Sedan, coupe, touring, etc.]

Model..... Tire Size.....
[T, 60, Big Six, etc.]

Name.....

Address.....

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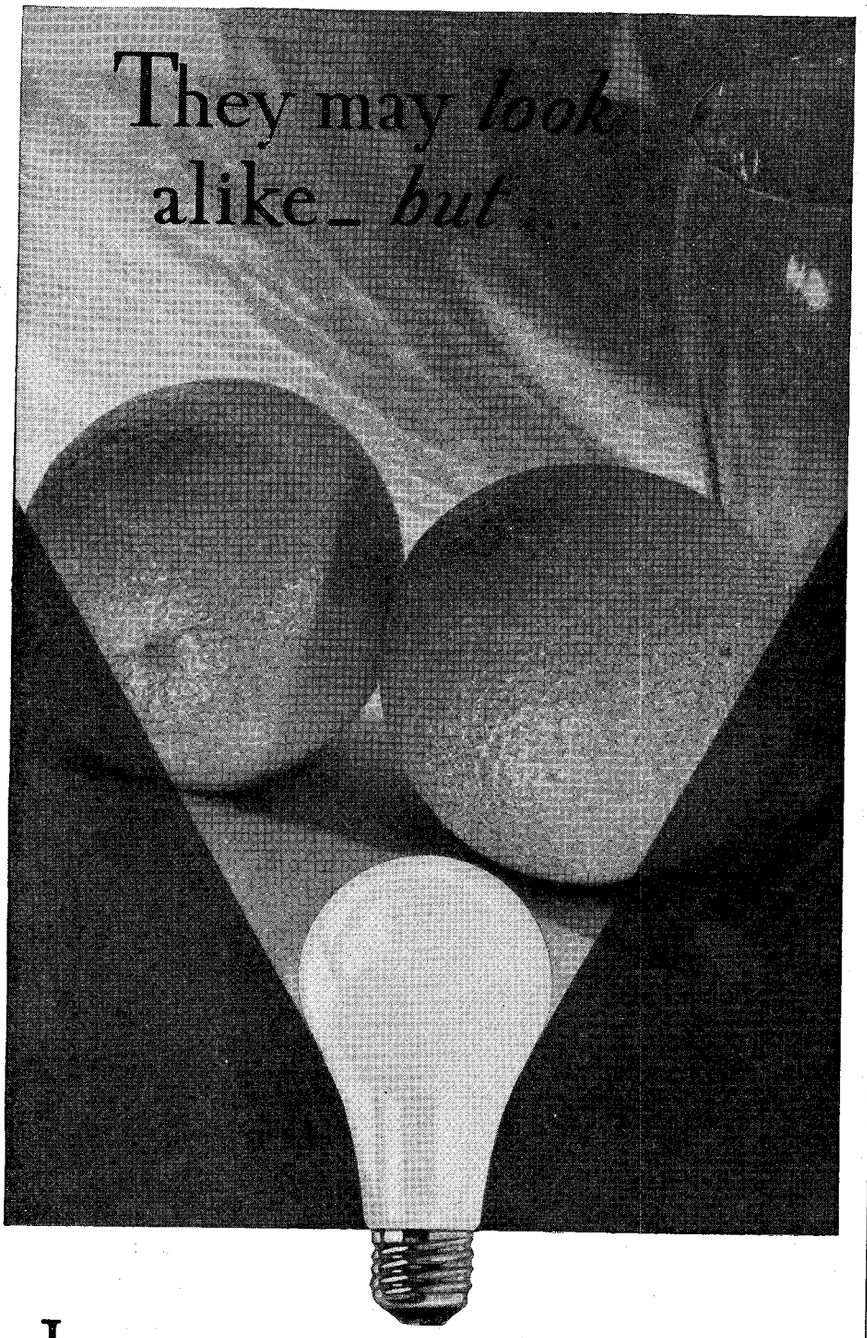

IN buying oranges, people are learning to depend upon the brands. Experience has proved that this is the safe way. It is also the safe way when you are buying lamps. The name MAZDA upon lamps always indicates highest quality.

Because of their tested quality, Edison MAZDA Lamps give you the *full value of the current consumed.*

For your convenience, Edison MAZDA Lamps are packed safely in cartons. It is best to buy them six at a time in the cartons, so that you will always have spare lamps handy when they are needed.

Empty sockets are unsightly and often responsible for dangerous eyestrain.

Edison MAZDA Lamps represent the latest achievements of MAZDA* Service, through which the benefits of world-wide research and experiment in the Laboratories of General Electric are given exclusively to lamp manufacturers entitled to use the name MAZDA.

*MAZDA—*the mark of a research service*

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

DOLLAR-A-WORD WRITERS IN 1855

THE dollar and two-dollar-a-word prices reported paid to Calvin Coolidge and Alfred E. Smith for their autobiographical writings—to the tune of gasps from less well-paid writers—are nothing new. In the 1850's Alfred Tennyson received $5,000 for a poem and Charles Dickens the same sum for a story, we read in the New York *Sun*. Any poet and any story writer would be more than glad to be so well paid to-day. "How long have the magazines been offering extremely high rates for articles by well-known persons?" asked one fictitious newspaper man of another in a dialog in *The Sun*. The latter told the story in these words:

The epidemic really started in 1855, and the cause of it was Robert Bonner, publisher of the New York *Ledger*. Bonner was the first publisher in the United States to make a success of a story paper suitable for the whole family. By paying exceptionally high prices for the contributions of renowned writers and well-known Government officials, and by extensively advertising his enterprise in the newspapers of the country, Bonner brought the circulation of *The Ledger* from a few thousands of copies to more than 400,000 weekly. The story paper made Bonner a millionaire without ever catering to the grosser tastes of the public and without printing any advertisements in its own pages.

Bonner started his movement in 1855 by engaging Fanny Fern (Mrs. James Parton). She had a great reputation as a writer. After refusing several offers of *The Ledger*, she finally agreed to write for Bonner's paper a ten-column story for $1,000—$100 a column. This was regarded as a fabulous price in those days, and of itself attracted a great deal of attention to *The Ledger*.

However, Bonner was not disposed to allow the success of the venture to depend on that sort of advertising. Instead, he decided to take advantage of the daily newspapers. He sent a short sentence of the Fanny Fern story to the publisher of *The Tribune* with directions to repeat it in the usual type of the paper to fill the space of one page of advertising.

In effect *The Tribune's* publisher said, "Nothing doing." He refused to open the columns of the paper to such a form of advertising. In some way James Gordon Bennett the elder heard of the incident, and he offered to accept the advertisement and print it in *The Herald* in any way that Bonner desired.

Without any hesitation, we read, Bonner contracted for eight pages of *The Herald* with this startling result:

Inasmuch as *The Herald* then was an eight-page newspaper, it became necessary to double its size for the issue in which the Bonner advertisement appeared.

The first sixteen-page issue of *The Herald*, of which the Bonner advertisement filled eight pages, caused a sensation. *The Ledger* fairly leapt into popularity as a result of this new kind of advertising. The newspapers of the country broadcast Bonner's "extravagance," and the publisher

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later estimated that his paper profited at least $50,000 by the arrangement.

The publisher of *The Ledger* did not stop. He continued making contracts with the best-known writers, and engaged high public officials to write on topics of the day. Longfellow received $3,000 for one of his poems. George Bancroft furnished a series of articles on the battle of Lake Erie, and for each article the historian received $200.

Bonner learned that another magazine was paying Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., $100 each for his novelettes, so the publisher sat down and wrote to Cobb offering him $200 a novelette. Soon afterward, Cobb sent to *The Ledger* the "Gun Maker of Moscow," which, owing to its success, as Bonner said later, would have been cheap at $5,000.

The only novel written by Henry Ward Beecher was contributed to *The Ledger*. It was entitled "Norwood," and for his work Beecher received $30,000. Up to that time $30,000 was the highest price ever paid for a novel in this country.

John G. Saxe, one of the most popular poets of his day, wrote a poem every week for twenty years for *The Ledger*, and William Cullen Bryant translated a novel which ran through several months. The famous family story paper also obtained the services of Edward Everett, who agreed to write one article a week for a year on the promise of Bonner's $10,000 subscription to the Mount Vernon Fund, instituted by Everett.

AN EX-KING WHO HAS "A JOLLY FINE TIME"

THE king put the telephone receiver to his ear and learned that he was no longer king. Would he relinquish the throne? he was asked during this call from the capital to his country estate where he was staying. "I suppose I'd better," he said when he was told that all power had been assumed by the Workers' and Soldiers' Council. Then came his remark that is a classic in Germany: "Well, then, do your dirty business by yourselves." And ex-King Frederick Augustus III of Saxony, a part of the German Empire, hung up the receiver and went calmly about his own affairs. The revolution of November, 1918, which made Germany a Republic, was over, as far as Saxony was concerned. Now, the Associated Press tells us, Frederick Augustus, who once had the temerity to twit the Kaiser, lives at Sybyllenort Castle, one of the finest estates in Germany. He is perhaps, the article says, the only German ruler who has taken his removal from the throne in a philosophic spirit. He has no regrets for his lost trappings, and no hankering to rule. Indeed, he is getting along admirably, and making much money, we learn as we read on:

When a visitor sounded him discreetly some time ago as to whether he did not feel the change from royalty to plain citizenship most keenly, the ex-king exclaimed jovially: "Why, compared with my colleagues, I reckon I'm having a jolly fine time."

Always famous for his dry humor, Frederick Augustus, "King without Saxony," as he often described himself, is not a homeless exile, for besides Sybyllenort Castle, with its 400 rooms and 30,000 acres

Even when teeth are white

NOBODY'S IMMUNE*

*4 out of 5 Neglect the Gums and Surrender Health to Pyorrhea

DANGER seems so remote when teeth are white. But, as your dentist will tell you, teeth are only as healthy as the gums. And diseases that attack the gums seldom reveal their presence until too late.

So start taking proper care of the gums to preserve teeth and safeguard health from Pyorrhea—the disease that ravages 4 persons out of 5 after forty and thousands younger. Prevention is easier than cure. For when Pyorrhea is once contracted only expert dental treatment of long duration can stem its advance.

Every morning and every night, when you brush your teeth, brush gums vigorously with the dentifrice specifically made for this purpose—Forhan's for the Gums.

You'll notice an improvement in the way your gums look and feel. And too, your teeth will look cleaner and whiter. For while this dentifrice helps to firm gums and keep them youthful (the surest safeguard against Pyorrhea) it also cleans teeth and helps to protect them from decay.

Get This Good Habit

Remember, nobody's *immune*. And the safeguard against disease is proper daily care and a semi-annual visit to your dentist.

Get a tube of Forhan's from your druggist today. Two sizes—35c and 60c. Start using it, morning and night. Teach your children this good habit. It will protect their health. Forhan Company, New York.

Forhan's for the Gums is far more than an ordinary toothpaste. It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. It is compounded with Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid used by dentists everywhere. You will find this dentifrice especially effective as a gum massage if the directions that come with each tube are followed closely. It's good for the teeth. It's good for the gums.

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

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Three Transcontinental NORTHERN PACIFIC Trains Daily

North Coast Limited

Leaves Chicago 9 p. m.
(*Union Station, Burlington Route*)
Arrives in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland in 63 hours! Saves a business day.

All-Pullman Car Train Observation and Dining Cars

The Comet

Leaves Chicago 10:45 a. m.
(*Union Station, Burlington Route*)
Leaves St. Paul in two sections
10:15 p. m. For Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland
10:20 p. m. For Yellowstone National Park (All-Pullman)

Pullmans, Observation, Diners, Coaches

Pacific Express

Leaves St. Paul 10:30 a. m.
Minneapolis 11:05 a. m.
For Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland

Pullmans, Coaches, Diner

ExtraComforts—NoExtraFare

For Western Travel Information Mail This Coupon to E. E. Nelson, Passenger Traffic Manager, 134 Northern Pacific Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Round Trip Railroad Fare from Chicago

☐ $90.30 Pacific Northwest, Seattle-Tacoma, Puget Sound, Portland, Columbia River	☐ $59.35 Yellowstone Park, Minnesota Lakes, Montana Rockies	☐ $121.34 Yellowstone Park, Colorado, Grand Canyon, California, Pacific Northwest
☐ $59.35 Colorado, Yellowstone Park, Montana Rockies	☐ $108.30 California, Pacific Northwest, Rainier Park, Mt. Baker Forest	☐ $94.22 Canadian Rockies, Yellowstone Park, Pacific Northwest

Burlington Escorted Tours
All expense from Chicago

☐ Yellowstone Park - -	$140.04
☐ Pacific Northwest - -	234.78
☐ Alaska - - - -	317.93
☐ Colorado-Yellowstone - -	205.61
☐ Yellowstone-Glacier - -	210.84

Name _____
Address _____
My telephone No. is _____
If student, state grade _____ 336D

Northern Pacific Ry.
"First of the Northern Transcontinentals"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of exquisite park lands attached to it, he also owns the fine castle of Moritzburg, near Dresden, which has seven great halls and 200 apartments, with a collection of hunting trophies which has not its equal in the world. He is a near neighbor of the German ex-Crown Prince, who owns the big estate of Oels in the immediate vicinity of Sybyllenort.

Fate has not dulled the ex-king's caustic wit nor disturbed his equanimity of mind. He is not infrequently seen in his former capital, Dresden, when he takes a street-car and pays his penny just like any other plain citizen, courteously responding to discreet salutations of such of his former subjects as happen to recognize him.

Once he was waiting for a train at a suburban railway station when two fellow travelers entered into a dispute as to whether he was the king. One approached and lifted his hat: "Excuse me, sir, aren't you the king?" "I'm a has-been," roared Frederick Augustus.

One day he was recognized at the Plauen railway station by a crowd of people, who cheered him lustily. Putting his head out of the car window, the ex-king, with droll amazement, burst out in broad Saxon dialect: "Well, you're a darned fine lot of Republicans, I'll say!"

For the ex-Kaiser the Saxon King had no exaggerated respect, and William returned the sentiment. He used to say that there was more of "August" (the German designation of clown) than of "Fredrich" about the Saxon ruler's composition. This was when the latter had come to Berlin on the ex-Kaiser's birthday, and when William exprest his gratification at his "dear cousin's" delicate attention, the latter airily waved his hand. "Oh, not at all; I wanted to see the dog show, anyway," said he.

Since his demission the ex-king has accepted the situation, "standing with both feet on solid earth," as Germans put it, the account tells us as we read on:

He lives the healthy life of a country squire, and attends to his affairs in a businesslike way, aided by his second son, Prince Frederick Christian, who is a shrewd financier and has been instrumental in further increasing the comfortable family fortune. Among other successful deals which he carried out during a visit he made to the United States some time ago was one in artificial silk shades, with, it is said, a tidy profit of 250 per cent.

Upon receiving 300,000 marks cash on his abdication, Frederick Augustus, immediately set about to turn his family concerns into a private company, entitled: "House Wettin—Albertine Line, Inc.," appointing himself chairman. Members of the corporation are in the first place his three sons and three daughters, all of whom are married except his eldest son, George, who followed the example of his uncle, Prince Max, and became a priest. He lives in a monastery at Valkenburg, Holland. Frederick Christian, the business man of the family, married a German princess at Thurn and Taxis, and the third son, Ernest Henry, took Princess Sophia of Luxemburg to wife. Two of his daughters married scions of the Hohenzollern family, and the youngest, Anna, wedded Joseph Francis, Austrian archduke. Other members

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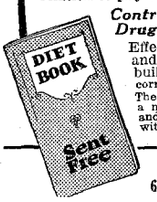

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of the royal corporation are the ex-king's two sisters, Mathilde and Maria Josepha—the latter being the mother of the last Austrian emperor, Charles, and his brother, Prince Johann Georg.

Frederick Augustus was very much for a quiet life at all times, and his domestic misfortunes are said to have affected him far more than the loss of his crown. He married in 1891, when he was still Crown Prince of Saxony, Archduchess Louise of Austria-Tuscany. After twelve years of married life and having borne her husband six children, the Crown Princess eloped with M. Giron, her children's French tutor, and later adopted the name of Countess Montignoso. They parted and she afterward married Signor Toselli, an Italian singer, from whom she was later divorced.

The ex-king, who now is sixty-three, last year made a trip to Brazil at the invitation of the Hamburg-American line. Otherwise, his life is devoid of excitement, which he dislikes. Early in 1928 he won a lawsuit against a Communist writer who had publicly accused him of having become the possessor of Sybellenort Castle by illegal means. A few months ago he entertained President von Hindenburg, who paid him a courtesy visit on his way home to Berlin, after attending Army maneuvers in Silesia.

The Young Idea on the Job.—Some original and amusing answers to questions were found in the note-book work of the Week Day Bible School pupils who attend St. Paul's school. The following are some of them:

"Was it wrong for the disciples to pluck and eat the grain on the Sabbath day?" Reply, "Heck, no."

"How did the Pharisees feel about this?" Answer, "Peeved."

"Name two whom Jesus healed on the Sabbath." Answer—"A guy with a withered hand and a lady with rummaticks."

The above three replies were made by one boy in one lesson's work.

At least two maintained that Jesus ate with Republicans and Sinners.—*St. Paul's Observer.*

Can You Beat a Lawyer?—Bursting open the door marked "Private," the butcher confronted the local lawyer.

"If a dog steals a piece of meat from my shop, is the owner liable?" he asked the man behind the desk.

"Certainly," replied the lawyer.

"Very well, your dog took a piece of steak worth a half a dollar about five minutes ago."

"Indeed," he returned smoothly. "Then if you give me the other half, that will cover my fee."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Open the Windows.—

[redacted]hey blindfolded old Nero,
[redacted]King Tut and Richelieu;
[redacted] each one puffed a cigaret,
[redacted] way all heroes do.

[redacted]w this brand," said Nero;
[redacted]re's brains inside my dome.
[redacted]s the way the camels did
[redacted] I burned them in old Rome."
—*Springfield Union.*

[redacted]**he Low-Down.**—"Where's the

[redacted] dictation."
[redacted], dictation?"
[redacted]ver the phone."—*College Humor.*

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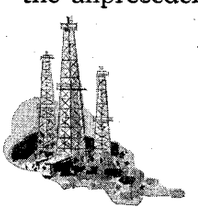

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT STOCKS

NOW THAT "MORE PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED in stocks than ever before," and thousands are asking whether this is a good time to buy, and if so, what stocks to buy, Mr. George T. Hughes observes that while he hasn't the slightest intention of offering any specific advice to speculators, he is willing to pass on a little general information to investors. In one of his financial dispatches for the Consolidated Press he lists seven points "to be examined by any one who is trying to make up his mind whether or not to buy common stocks outright for permanent holding." So here are seven things the intelligent stock investor ought to know:

1. The equity which the stock represents. This is not quite the same as "book value," because book value does not always accurately measure equity.
2. The yield the stock offers at current prices and current dividends.
3. The price-earnings ratio.
4. The outlook for the industry represented.
5. The outlook for the particular company in that industry.
6. The prevailing charge for money.
7. The state of mind of the investing and speculating public.

The first point, then, in estimating a common stock is the equity that stock has in the business. Analyzing the balance sheet will give the "book value." This, theoretically, is what will be left for shareholders in case of liquidation, after all debts are paid and all claims of bondholders and preferred stockholders met. But the trouble here, explains Mr. Hughes, is that a business is only of value as a going concern. For instance, a steel company may carry its plants on its books at a certain figure, but they can be used only to make steel, and in case of liquidation it might not be possible to dispose of them, except at a considerable sacrifice. Another difficulty lies in the fact that different companies show various degrees of conservatism in estimating the value of their properties:

When an excited speculation for the rise is in progress in the stock market, one hears talk of "concealed assets," meaning items which are undervalued on the balance sheet, but when the market is going down the gossip is all of overvaluation. In either case the truth is known only to the officials and is seldom available to the general public.

It is sometimes helpful to compare book values of two companies engaged in the same business, but there is no comparison between similar values of two companies engaged in different industries. The book value of the United States Steel Corporation may be a guide to the desirability of steel stock over the stock of an independent manufacturer, but similar information gives one no line on the status of General Motors stock. At the end of 1928 the book value of steel common was $208.87 a share, while that of General Motors was $38.90 a share. Compare these figures with the prices at which the two stocks sold at that time and it will be seen that steel sells consistently under and General Motors sells consistently over its book value. Other things being equal the stock of the company with the higher book value is the more desirable, but other things are rarely equal.

The return on the stock is obviously of extreme importance, especially to the investor dependent upon income from security holdings. The return, of course, says Mr. Hughes, is the yield at current dividend rate on the purchase price of the stock. And yet yield alone is no infallible guide to the value of a stock:

Of two stocks both of $100 par value, each paying 7 per cent. annually, and one selling at 100 and the other at 140, the latter may be much the better investment, altho the first yields 7 per cent. and the second only 5 per cent. The directors of some companies are liberal in distributing profits to shareholders, while others err on the side of conservatism.

It is not in the interest of the stockholder who is the real owner of the property that dividends be so generous as to impair working capital. The old rule used to be 50 per cent. of net income for dividends and 50 per cent. to be reinvested in the business. It is still safe to tie up to a corporation that puts back into the property half of the profits, but it is possible for more than this to be taken out without violating sound business principles, assuming that general conditions warrant it.

But when a corporation pays dividends practically up to the total amount earned, or pays them out of surplus, it is prudent to look into the situation more closely. Then it becomes a matter of the record of the past and of the character of the management rather than one of immediate earnings. In illustration of this point we may take the case of the American Locomotive Company. This corporation paid $8 annually on its common stock in 1927 and in 1928, altho in 1927 the earnings available for the common were only $4.80, and in 1928 only $1.92 a share. The directors were able to do this because of the exceptional financial strength of the corporation, its large cash holdings, and their confidence in the future. Few organizations would be so fortunate in times of depression in their particular line.

It is to be noted, nevertheless, that the market price of American Locomotive common stock took into account the fact that dividends were coming out of surplus instead of out of income, and that American Locomotive sold to return a higher yield than other industrials during these two years. This is not to say that the stock was not a desirable investment. Probably the contrary is true, but it is fair for an intending purchaser to demand that he receive some concession in the price under such circumstances.

The most valuable test of the market position of a stock, we read on, is "the price-earnings ratio," or "the relation between earnings per share and the market price":

If a stock selling at $100 a share is currently earning $10 a share it is selling for ten times earnings, and the price-earnings ratio is ten. If a stock is selling for $150 a share and the earnings per share are still only $10, the stock is selling for fifteen times earnings and the price-earnings ratio is fifteen. Other things being equal the first stock is the better purchase than the second.

The difficulty in applying this yardstick lies in deciding what is a low price-earnings ratio at any particular time. At present ten times earnings is a highly conservative capitalization of earning power. During the recent bull market industrial stocks sold from fifteen to twenty times earnings per share and the stocks of electric light and power companies sometimes as high as thirty times earnings per share. The trend in recent years has been toward higher price-earnings ratios.

The rule is useful, however, in comparing the relative attractiveness of different stocks in the same group. Note that this has nothing to do with dividend rates or with income returns. It applies to non-dividend-paying stocks just as much as to the dividend payers. If information as to earnings was always available and up to date this method of analysis would be more reliable than any other, but it has to be applied on the basis of the latest income statement, and the trend of earnings may have changed since that statement was issued. The best that can be done is to use the latest figures and make allowances for possible changes in the interim.

The investor as well as the speculator must take heed of the future as well as the past, continues Mr. Hughes, and consider first the outlook for the industry represented and then the position in that industry of the particular company in question. It is not necessarily difficult to appraise the status of the trade, we are told:

Just now, for instance, no business is more prosperous than that of the electric light and power companies. As far as any can see their future is assured. At any rate, the demand for the service they have to sell constantly increases. At the other end lies the coal industry. Here we have overproduction and competition not only from units within the trade but from oil and other fuel substitutes. The motor-car manufacturers occupy middle ground. There is no doubt about the market for their product, but there is uncertainty about which one of them will hold the preeminent place in that market.

This done, it is time to consider the individual stock. The stock of a corporation which is able to make a profit

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An impressive instance of the power of compound interest is found in the recent German Reparations settlement. As fixed by the Young plan, Germany is to pay about $8,800,000,000 in principal amount. But, payments are to be made in partial amounts annually over a period of 59 years, which, with interest accumulations, will finally amount to approximately $27,000,000,000—more than three times the basic amount of reparations. So powerful a force is a good one to have working for you—and the higher the rate, the more impressive the results.

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UTILITY	Approx. Yield
Penn. Central Lt. & Pr. Co. 5s, 1979	5.05%
Central Ill. Pub. Serv. Co. 4½s, 1967	5.12%
Eastern Utilities Inv. Corp. 5s, 1954	5.15%
St. Joseph (Mo.) Water Co. 5s, 1941	5.33%
Insull Utility Investment, Inc. 5s, 1949	5.77%
Florida Power Corporation 5½s, 1979	5.87%
Public Service Co. of Colorado 6s, 1946	6.00%
Chgo. No. Shore & Milw. R. R. 6s, 1955	6.75%
Cities Service Gas Co. 5½s, 1942	6.90%
INDUSTRIAL	
American Service Co. 6s, 1944	6.10%
Peabody Coal Co. 5s, 1953	6.12%
Omaha Bee-News 6s, 1940	6.25%
Butterick Publishing Co. 6½s, 1936	6.50%
Fox Met. Playhouses, Inc. 6½s, 1932	6.87%
Long Bell Lumber Co. 6s, 1943	6.90%
Empire Oil and Ref. Co. 5½s, 1942	6.92%
Union Bag & Paper Pr. Co. 6s, 1932	6.95%
REAL ESTATE	
La Salle-Wacker Bldg. Corp. (Chgo.) 6s, 1954	6.00%
State & Wash. Bldgs. (Chicago) 5s, 1948	6.08%
Graybar Bldg. (N. Y.) 5¼s, 1931-33	6.25%
North American Fund. Corp. 6s, 1949	6.25%
Merc. Arcade Bldg. (Los Ang.) 5½s, 1953	6.25%
Wardman Rlty. & Con. Co. (Wash.) 6½s, '38	6.75%
FOREIGN	
Danish Cons. Mun. Loan 5s, 1953	5.42%
Dept. of Akershus (Nor.) 5s, 1963	5.88%
Province of Buenos Aires 6s, 1961	6.43%
Com.-und Privat-Bank (Ger.) 5½s, 1937	7.70%
Ruhr Gas Corp. (Ger.) 6½s, 1953	7.96%
Isarco Hydro-Elec. Co. (Italy) 7s, 1952	8.05%
MUNICIPAL	
Louisiana Port Com. 5s, 1930-53	4.50%
Akron, Ohio 5s, 1932	4.70%
State of Arkansas 5s, 1930-60	4.75%
Victoria Co., Texas 5s, 1945-66	4.85%
Burlington Jt. Stk. Ld. Bk. 5s, 1953	5.08%
Pacific Coast Jt. Stk. Ld. Bk. 5s, 1955	5.25%
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C. M. St. P. & Pac. R. R. 5s, 1931	5.60%
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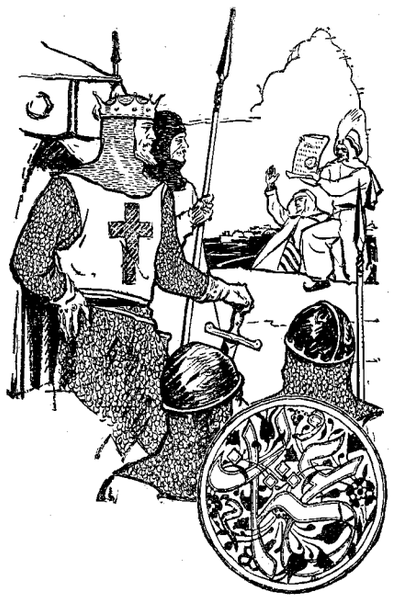

EVEN *a hated enemy was* SAFE . . . .

THE Crusaders, suffering great privation and loss on the journey, crossed Europe into Asia, fired by a holy zeal directed against the Saracens, who held Jerusalem. Yet when ambassadors came from the hated and feared Saladin to the camp of Richard the Lion Hearted, they were in no danger of bodily harm, for they were fully protected by documents that prominently bore the seal of Saladin.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

majority of its competitors in the same line are operating at a loss is a desirable investment while conditions are improving." And, similarly, a company that can not make a good showing under favorable conditions in its own trade should generally be avoided. Incidentally, it should be remembered that market prices for any given stock may be manipulated.

When we come to the two final points, Mr. Hughes says that the state of the money market is not so important in the case of common stocks as in the case of fixt-return securities—bonds and preferred stocks. "It is more important in the case of a stock to take into account the investment fashion of the moment":

> Just now, for instance, favor all runs to common stocks and against bonds. This does not affect the investment value of the bond, but it does depress the price.
>
> In the same way the market for the common stock is governed by various intangibles. The speculating investment public of to-day thinks that almost no price is too high to pay for the stock of a successful electrical manufacturing company or for that of a well-managed public utility. For the present, at least, no weight is given to the income return.
>
> In a bear stock market the reverse is true. Every unfavorable item is magnified and market prices fall far below values.

NEW STYLES IN SECURITIES

THIS is the day of the stylist in finance as well as in automobile designing and retail merchandising. Investors once satisfied with a safe 5-per-cent. or 6-per-cent. bond yield have grown restless, writes Harry C. France in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit): "such yields are homespun weaves; what they want and must have are some silks and satins." Corporation lawyers have been scratching their heads with considerable success, we are told, so as to give new issues of bonds and preferred stocks a degree of style through conversion privileges, warrants, and profit-sharing features. Mr. France, who is a lecturer on finance and investments at the College of the City of Detroit, goes on to answer the question, "What are some of the present styles":

> The convertibles. There are "57" varieties. All kinds of rates, terms, and conditions enter securities in the convertible field. Perhaps prospective bond purchasers are offered an option whereby within five or ten years from the date of the issuance of the bond a thousand-dollar corporate obligation may be exchanged for 10, 25 or 50 shares of common stock. In such a case, if the common stock is listed, the bond may enjoy all the protective rights of a senior security and at the same time if the stock appreciates in value the price of the bond will advance in sympathy.
>
> Sometimes a few shares of common stock are given away with bond purchases. Again, bonds are often made convertible into stock at specific prices. As, for example, the convertible debentures of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Brought out at par in January, 1923, they sank as low as 94¼ on May 29, 1924. The copper-mining industry at that time was in an unfavorable position. The bankers, desiring to dress the issue up to make it attractive to investors, made the debentures convertible into common stock at prices ranging from $50 to $65 a share. With the market advance of the stock to around $170 a share the bonds have advanced to more than $260 or $2,600 for a par $1,000 debenture.
>
> The experiences of investors with convertibles have militated against purchases of bonds with straight 5-per-cent. and 6-per-cent. yields.
>
> In the second place, bonds often have stock-purchase warrants attached. The purpose of such obligations is much the same as that of the convertible—to give the investor a key to the profits drawer.
>
> Warrants also have various forms. The time element may be the important consideration. Price may be the basis, or both time and price. At all events they are the "window dressings" planted by the bankers to invite investment purchases.
>
> Producers and Refiners Corporation issued, in 1921, bonds carrying detachable warrants entitling the holders to subscribe on or before June 1, 1931, to common stock at par, at the rate of $1,000 par value common stock for each $1,000 face amount of bonds. Producers and Refiners common stock, selling at the time this was written at $24 a share, has lifted the market of the $1,000 bond to around $1,200.
>
> Industrial corporations more than those in any other field resort more often to the convertible and warrant plan. In general, corporations whose long-term requirements are hardest to fill are forced to adopt such plans. From time to time they must borrow on a long-term basis and in order to attract the capital of investors the investment banker, a merchandiser of money, must style the corporations' obligations in the mode then current.

A very interesting style in preferred stocks, which Mr. France thinks should "wear well," is being employed by a large number of building corporations. They call it "the most preferred stock ever issued." It is issued only subject to a first mortgage and before there can be any distribution of profits to the common stock this preferred must be redeemed at par plus 6-per-cent. cumulative dividends. For putting up and operating the building the entrepreneur is given what is practically a bonus in the shape of one share of common stock for every share of preferred given the investor.

In recent years, we are reminded, "it has been difficult indeed to sell the preferred shares of any corporation except the strong nationally known, without making the preferred convertible into common":

> As "bait" for the investor, preferred stocks have been given large profit-callable provisions, often 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. premium on par is offered. Thus, if a preferred has a $100 par value it will be callable at from $115 to $125 a share. The premium callable feature is old, but in these days attractions have had to be added.
>
> Participating preferreds are also in vogue. Such stocks often rate equally in

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"I convinced her there was no safer way to invest her money"

GENE C. GOULD, President of the San Juan County Bank, Friday Harbor, Washington, tells how he helped a widow to financial independence.

"Mrs. B . . .'s case was typical."

"MRS. B . . .'s case was typical," said Mr. Gould. "She was a widow. We all know that widows who have been left sums of money in life insurance are particularly good prey for fake stock promoters and high pressure speculation men.

"Mrs. B . . . came to me one day and said: 'Mr. Gould, how can I safely invest this $8,000 from my husband's life insurance? I can live on my present earnings, and I want to invest this surplus for the future.'

"I immediately advised Mrs. B . . . to put her $8,000 in a group of sound bonds, which I selected for her. I convinced her that there was no safer way to invest her money.

"That was twenty years ago," Mr. Gould observed. "Today, Mrs. B . . . hasn't a position—she doesn't need one. By careful investment of the principal and consistent reinvestment of the interest from her $8,000, Mrs. B . . . has a modest competence, and is financially independent.

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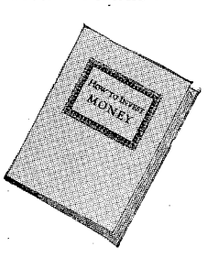

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the profits of the corporation after the preferred dividend has been paid. Perhaps a preferred enjoys a 7-per-cent. yield and, in addition, if the common receives 3 per cent. the preferred may be entitled to a like return. A participating preferred signifies that in the dividing of the stock profits it is a "brother" with the common stock.

And there is a change of styles in common stocks, many corporations having recently reduced the par in value in order to get wider distribution. "Stocks, both common and preferred, with par of $50 or $100 have been reduced to no par or to $10 and $25 par." Even bank stocks, for years thought of as rich men's investments, have been popularized by reducing the par value. In New York City recently the National City Bank, for instance, reduced the par value of its stock from $100 to $25 and the Bankers Trust Company reduced its stock from $100 to $10.

One of the reasons "why sole proprietorships and partnerships and small corporations in the United States have grown so large in a short time has been due to the splitting up of the equity interest in hundreds of parts through capitalization provisions." In other words, concludes Mr. France, "it is in style for corporations to share the income, the risk, and the control with the public."

A "BROKER'S BANK" FOR WALL STREET

ANOTHER case of specialization in banking comes with the increase of the capital funds of the Continental Bank of New York from $2,500,000 to $20,000,000 and the further concentration of this bank's business on the meeting of brokers' requirements. At present, according to the New York papers, nearly 75 per cent. of the bank's business comes from Wall Street and henceforth general commercial business will be of minor interest to the bank. Some 350 Stock Exchange and curb houses will hold stock in the bank, and the directors will almost all be representatives of brokerage houses. This seems to be a natural development of the bank's recent policies and the program, we read in the news items, will not involve any change in ownership, name or management. "As resources commensurate to its new capital structure are built up, the bank will," so the New York *Herald Tribune* reports Wall Street belief, "prove an important stabilizing influence in the call loan and collateral loan markets":

With the wide ramifications and connections of the firms sponsoring the project and the broad distribution of its shares among brokerage houses, which, through stock ownership, will have a stake in the success of the enterprise, rapid growth is anticipated. In addition to the part the

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GETTING ALONG SOMEHOW

CERTAINLY they're getting along. One of the youngsters sells papers at the station every night. Another sells its playtime for a few pennies, looking after the more fortunate children of neighbors. Mother addresses envelopes, at fifty cents a thousand, until far into the wee hours of the morning. And, once in a while, when things pinch TOO much, she sells some of the furnishings that beautified the home they ONCE knew.

Certainly they're getting along, but in a way that is one of the big tragedies of American home life. A life of plenty while the head of the family lives — a life of want as soon as he goes.

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bank will play in Street loans emphasis will be placed upon certifications, stock transfers and other essential details of Street business.

"Why not a bank devoted to lending to brokers?" asks the New York *Daily Investment News*, a recently launched financial daily. It is, we are told, "an interesting index of the vast growth of the buying and selling of securities":

> Regardless of how interest rates may rise and fall, this bank, dedicated to the interests of the brokers, can with clear conscience subordinate the requirements of ordinary business if brokers appeal for "first call."
>
> The frank announcement that the bank is to be "the brokers' bank" is notice to prospective patrons from the commercial field that, altho it will be served, it will have no advantage over the broker as a customer, regardless of the relative charges for accommodation.
>
> The broker, on the other hand, with a directorate of brokers running his bank, enjoys the foreknowledge that he is in the house of his friends.
>
> Further, the shareholder in the bank has the same advantage, for he knows that the institution in which his funds are invested is engaged in "the safest loans that exist"—loans on Stock Exchange collateral.
>
> The great advantage which the bank will possess lies in the fact that it is not in a mixed business, but in a highly specialized business. It will not have to debate questions of diversion of its funds from one line to another, because those funds will be employed largely along one line.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN OBSOLESCENCE

WHETHER the Tacoma Building in Chicago is America's first skyscraper, as the Chicago papers say, or whether it is the second, as some experts insist, at any rate it is being torn down, and its destruction causes some interesting discussion of depreciation and obsolescence. Structurally, every one seems to admit, this steel-frame building erected in 1887 is just as good as ever, examination of the steel and columns beams revealing that they are in perfect condition, capable of carrying on indefinitely. Yet, as a writer in the Chicago *Tribune* notes, tho structurally sound, it is obsolete at the age of forty-two years, and besides is too low a building "to get a sufficient return on the extremely valuable land it occupied." It was only thirteen stories high, and its successor is to have forty-nine stories.

The destruction of the Tacoma Building, we read in a Chicago *Journal of Commerce* editorial, is to be studied by experts in an endeavor to unriddle some of the mysteries of depreciation and obsolescence. As we read:

> Probably the Tacoma Building could easily have endured another forty years of existence; the winds could not have overblown it, nor the activities of its inhabitants have worn it out. But all the while it would steadily have been growing less and less suitable to newer necessities, as unanticipated to-day as they were forty years

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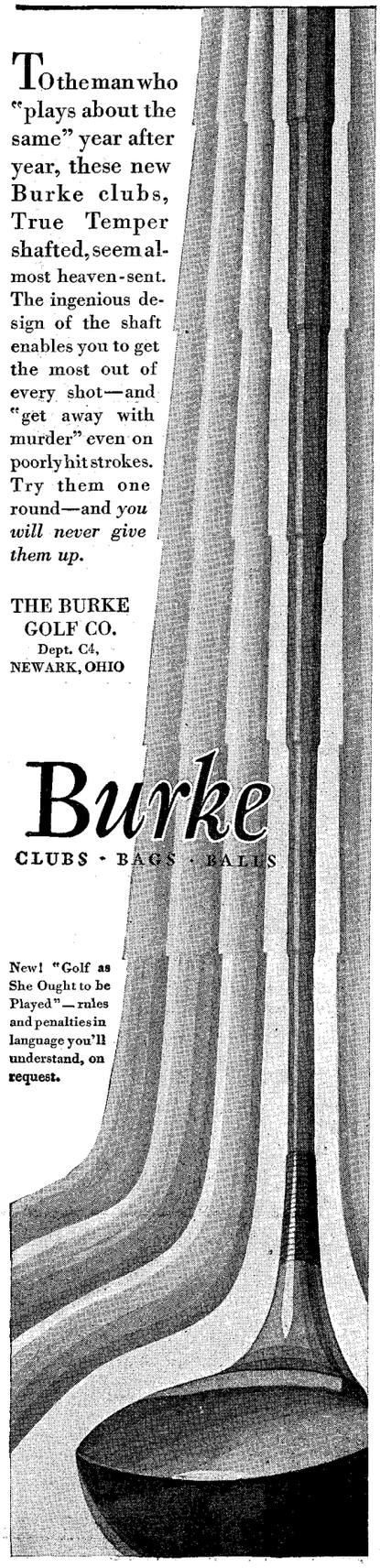

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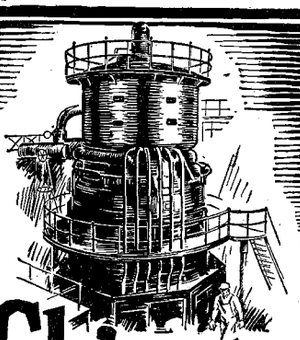
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

ago. Obsolescence is the chief factor in determining when a building shall die.

The question that interests the engineers of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers is, "can obsolescence be calculated beforehand?" The conclusion is that it can not, for the rate "of obsolescence depends upon the adaptability of the building to the unpredictable necessities of life hereafter." Yet the Tacoma Building is to be of considerable use in this respect since its demolition is expected to yield information that will help the Bureau of Internal Revenue to "ascertain a reasonable basis for allowing depreciation deductions in income-tax schedules filed by office buildings." The facts obtained by the National Association will also be available to help in appraising real estate and in setting up depreciation reserves when buildings are financed. However, continues the Chicago editor—

Obsolescence will remain a more difficult and delicate question than depreciation, because it constantly depends upon the physical inventions and social trends of the future. Any competent real-estate firm can provide a sound body of facts regarding the obsolescence already demonstrated in buildings of the type with which it is familiar. The building least subject to obsolescence, for example, is that which a man erects for the sole use of himself and his family; that building, despite the annoyances it may cost him to get it completed, is likely to suit him in substantial measure for a long time. Buildings such as theaters and hotels, in which the public demands the newest thing in splendor, are sensitive to obsolescence. The kind of material used in the construction of the building also influences the rate of obsolescence. Facts of this sort are understood and systematically compiled by the best real-estate firms.

As a result of this careful observation, large buildings erected in recent years have increasingly shown that precautions have been taken against obsolescence. The obsolescence danger has been reduced by the adoption of standard architectural methods, notably in sky-scrapers. By the employment of these methods, the usefulness of a given area of sky-scraper has been remarkably increased, and in many cases multiplied. The effort to provide the largest rentable area consistent with light and comfort has succeeded to a notable degree. When the building's location is such that no setback is required, it is sometimes possible to rent as much as 90 per cent. of the entire area. In some of the old buildings now being torn down, the figure is 50 per cent. or less. Assiduous attention to the question of obsolescence has produced an extraordinary improvement. But nobody can look into the far future and take measures to keep a building from ever becoming obsolete. About the best that can be hoped for is that the necessities and the tastes of the next twenty years shall be attended to in reasonable measure. After twenty years most buildings will have definitely entered a period of declining usefulness.



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CURRENT ▾ EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 12.—President Portes Gil, Archbishop Ruiz y Flores and Bishop Diaz begin a conference on the religious law deadlock in Mexico.

June 14.—The French transatlantic plane, the *Yellow Bird*, its fuel exhausted, lands at Oyamers, near Comillas, thirty-four miles west of Santander, Spain, with a stowaway, Arthur Schreiber, aboard. The *Yellow Bird* covered the 3,128 miles from Old Orchard, Maine, to Comillas in twenty-nine hours and fifty-two minutes.

June 15.—The new American Ambassador, Charles G. Dawes, presents his credentials to the Court of St. James's.

Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow confers with President Portes Gil of Mexico concerning the controversy with the Roman Catholic Church.

With only two more of the 148 seats in the Legislative Assembly to be heard from, returns from the general election in South Africa give the Nationalist party, led by Premier J. B. Hertzog, a majority of seven members over all other parties.

June 16.—The French plane, the *Yellow Bird*, arrives at Le Bourget Field, Paris, from Comillas, Spain.

Gen. Bramwell Booth, son of the founder of the Salvation Army, and its leader until recently removed because of his age, dies at his home near London. He was seventy-three.

Prime Minister MacDonald and Ambassador Dawes informally discuss general naval disarmament.

June 17.—An earthquake does severe damage in New Zealand.

Seven passengers are killed in the wreck of the British Imperial Airways Croydon-Paris plane *City of Ottawa* in the English Channel, near the Kentish coast.

Several villages in Hokkaido, Japan, are destroyed by an eruption from the volcano Komagatake.

June 18.—Ambassador Dawes, at the Pilgrim Society dinner in London, and Prime Minister MacDonald, at Lossiemouth, Scotland, unite in sounding a world call to peace.

DOMESTIC

June 12.—It is impracticable to disarm Prohibition agents, says Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Seymour Lowman, because it would do away with their effectiveness in dealing with law violators.

Jonah Cox, the customs inspector at Detroit, who is alleged to have killed Archibald Eugster, is absolved of blame by Prosecuting Attorney James E. Chenot, on the ground that Eugster defied the customs inspector in approaching a rum-laden boat.

June 13.—The House rejects, 250 to 113, the Senate's export debenture amendment to the farm-relief bill.

The Senate passes, 48 to 37, the new census and reapportionment bill.

Representative John C. Schafer of Wisconsin introduces a joint resolution asking for a Congressional investigation of the whole problem of Prohibition enforcement, with particular attention to the use of firearms by government agents.

The French monoplane, the *Yellow Bird*, takes off from Old Orchard Beach, Maine, for Paris.

June 14.—The Senate passes, 74 to 8, the agriculture-relief bill, without the debenture provision.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Seymour Lowman announces that Emmett J. White, the customs patrolman who killed Henry Virkula near International Falls, Minnesota, has "a perfect defense." Representative La Guardia of New York asserts in a speech in the House that the list of fatalities traceable to State and Federal enforcement of Prohibition is 263.

June 15.—President Hoover signs the farm-relief bill.

Ray Keech, former holder of the world's automobile speed record, is killed in a race on the Altoona Speedway at Tipton, Pennsylvania.

Federal Government expenditures in administering the Prohibition law during the past nine years totaled $213,178,485, according to Dr. James M. Doran, Federal Commissioner of Prohibition. In the same period the Government has collected in fines and taxes $460,502,892.76, Dr. Doran states.

June 17.—The Senate defeats the Borah resolution limiting tariff revision to the agricultural schedules, and decides to recess from June 19 to August 19.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman announces that the customs border patrol will be ordered not to carry shotguns, and to confine their armament to service revolvers.

Congress appropriates $151,500,000 for farm relief under the new law.

Lieut. W. I. Nolan (Rep.) is elected to Congress from the Fifth Minnesota District to take the place of Walter Newton, now secretary to President Hoover.

The presence of Mrs. Oscar de Priest, wife of the negro Representative from Chicago, at a recent White House tea is condemned by the Florida House of Representatives.

Sir A. Maurice Low, British journalist, dies in Washington. He was sixty-nine.

It is announced that the New York Yacht Club has accepted the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club in behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton for a series of races for the *America's* Cup, to be held off Newport in September, 1930.

June 18.—In a formal statement, President Hoover deplores the killings by customs border patrolmen, saying that the Treasury is making every effort to prevent misuse of arms, and calls upon the citizens of all border communities to cooperate with the Treasury Department in the "systematic war" being waged by international criminals against the laws of the United States.

State Senator Bernard Gettelman of Milwaukee introduces a resolution in the Wisconsin State Senate to give the State the right to make and sell intoxicating beverages.

The Senate adopts, 59 to 15, an amendment by Senator Robinson to consider in open session, unless otherwise decided in an executive session, Presidential nominations, treaties with foreign nations, and other business which it has been the custom of the Senate to deal with in secret session.

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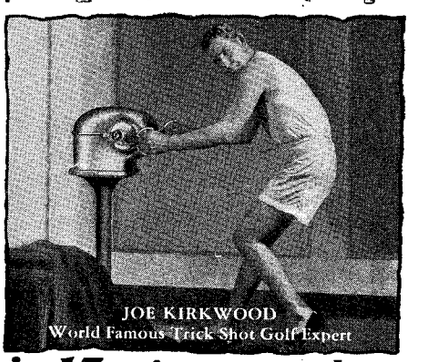

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THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

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Normal if Muzzled.—"Did you say your fiancé stammered?"

"Yes, but you only notice it when he speaks."—*Buen Humor* (*Madrid*).

Station Announcement.—LITTLE GIRL (radio fan, disturbed at her prayers by scratching on the screen door)—"Please stand by, God, while I let the cat out."—*The Pathfinder.*

Making It Unanimous.—CLERK—"I should like to go to my mother-in-law's funeral this afternoon."

EMPLOYER—"So would I."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

A Glass too Much.—"Since you got your wife that triple mirror, does she dress more quickly?"

"It takes her just three times as long."—*Tit-Bits.*

Human Hardware.—"I hear Mrs. Murphy is still taking in washings since her husband left."

"Yes, the washer often stays on long after the nut is gone."—*Orange Peel.*

Tempering the Wind.—We can think of nothing that would create in us an inferiority complex more quickly than to have an error reprinted without identification by THE LITERARY DIGEST, where the foibles of only the smaller papers are protected by anonymity.—*Portland Oregonian.*

How to Torture Your Husband.—NEW BRIDE (seeking advice from friend)—"What do you give your husband when the dinner does not suit him?"

EXPERIENCED HAND—"His coat and hat."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

"I Spy!"—SMITH—"I'm certainly surprized to find you in this night club."

JONES—"I've been here all evening. How is it you didn't notice me before?"

SMITH—"This is the first time I've looked under the table."—*College Humor.*

Jilted Go-Getter.—SHE—"Here is your ring—I find we are not suited to each other."

HE—"Tell me the truth—you love another?"

"Yes."

"Tell me his name—I insist."

"You want to harm him?"

"No, I want to sell him this ring."—*Hummel* (*Hamburg*).

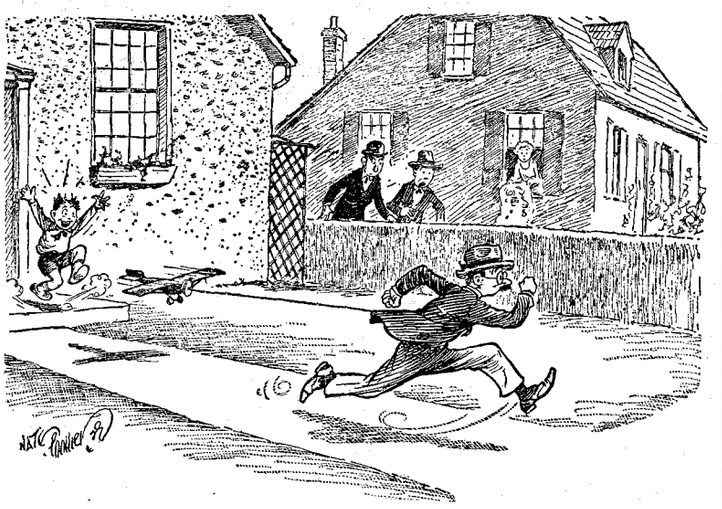
Meaning What?—Ministers' wives, as everybody knows, have a difficult lot in life, and a particular lady's lot so roused the sympathy of a friend that she remarked, "There ought to be a special place in heaven for ministers' wives." "Perhaps you're right," responded the minister's wife, "but I should rather go with my husband."—*The Christian Register*

Call the Waiter.—"Sir, my wife is starving."

"But is she making headway? Now mine has been starving for six months and hasn't lost an ounce."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Lead Her to Him!—"Darling," he murmured, "do marry me. I'm not rich or handsome like Percy Brown. And I haven't a big car and a mansion and a well-stocked cellar like Percy. But I love you better than life itself."

"And I love you too, dear. Er, who is this Percy Brown?"—*Masonic Craftsman.*



Tommy flies his airplane model by fastening it to Dad's coat-tail when he runs for the morning train. —*Judge.*

The Way to the Pearly Gates.—JONES—"What's the matter with that physical wreck over there? Has he had the flu?"

SMITH—"No, but he did everything people told him would keep it off."—*Liverpool Post.*

Born Under a Bureau.—

The dachshund's eyes are dim
With love for you, and tender;
The dachshund's form is slim,
And silvery and slender.

And if you pat his head on Sunday,
He'll wag his little tail on Monday!
—*Judge.*

Charles Kingsley Gassed.—

When all the parts are new, lad,
And all the spark plugs clean,
And every axle true, lad,
And every mile serene,
Then give your tank its fill, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its thrill, lad,
And every car its day.

When all the parts are worn, lad,
And all the gaskets leak,
And every cushion's torn, lad,
And every batt'ry's weak,
Then let your motor cool, lad,
The used-car shops among;
Mayhap you'll find some fool, lad,
Who's waiting to be stung.
—*Tom de Plume in the New York Sun.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

But Homer Beat Him.—Macklin was born in Ireland and had been a native of Florida 34 years.—*Palm Beach paper*

Executive Halleluiah.—
HOOVER PRAISES LORD
AS GENERAL RETIRES
—*New York Times.*

Feathered or Human?—For Rent—Clean, comfortably furnished apartment, close in. Suitable for man and wife. Also place to keep chicken.—*Nevada City Union.*

Why Not Liver Pills?—If you put a little salts in the flour from which you make batter cakes they will be more digestible.—*Racine Call.*

Call the Fishmonger.—The few brave Bohemians who have dared to start a colony here are hoping that other artistic soles will follow them and, perhaps, develop into another Greenwich Village.—*Daily Northwestern* (*Evanston, Ill.*)

Mary's Little Speech.—Thomas P. Gore, formerly Senator from Oklahoma, is back from abroad, having fulfilled a boyhood ambition. In Rome he stood where Mary Anthony did and declaimed: "Friends, Romans, Countrymen."—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Often So.—
THE MELODY OF LOVE. 100 PER CENT TALKING.
—*Sign in front of a Movie Theater.*

Mystery Thriller.—
SHOT WAS HEARD
Grady Kennedy Says He Is Convinced Some One Slew Him.
—*Dallas Journal.*

Quaker City Whoopee.—Opening his drug-store at 56th and Walnut streets today, D. B. Stroup discovered that thieves had forced the front door and stolen two pints of whisky and twelve alarm clocks.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Endurance at a Premium.—So the engineers staged an endurance run at the proving ground. The drivers worked in three 8-hour shifts, the cars stopping only long enough to be checked, refuelled and their drivers hanged.—*Corpus Christi* (*Tex.*) *paper.*

Keep the Change.—
Boudoir Lamp
90c
Beautiful all-glass Boudoir Lamp. All handsomely hand-decorated. Complete with cord and socket. Cluster. $1 down!
—*Ad in the Pittsburgh Press.*

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